



REPORT

ON THE

**Health of the County
Borough of Belfast
for the Year 1965**

Dr. JAMES McA. TAGGART

Medical Officer of Health



REPORT

ON THE

Health of the County Borough of Belfast
FOR THE YEAR 1965

Dr. JAMES McA. TAGGART

Medical Officer of Health

Health Committee

1965

Chairman:

Councillor JOHN WESLEY CAMPBELL

Deputy Chairman:

Councillor JOHN SAMUEL ROLSTON HARCOURT

Aldermen:

THOMAS GIBSON HENDERSON

Major WILLIAM DUNCAN GEDDIS, J.P.

Councillors:

JOHN SAMUEL ROLSTON HARCOURT

Miss IRENE MARGARET ELIZABETH McALERY

WILLIAM BOUCHER, J.P.

HUGH ROBERT BROWN, M.Com.Sc.

JOHN WESLEY CAMPBELL

JOHN WILLIAM KENNEDY, O.B.E., J.P., M.P.

JAMES MARTIN KIRK McCARROLL

Dr. KENNETH BEW

JOHN BLACK

GERARD FITT, M.P.

PATRICK O'DONNELL FOX

JOHN GERARD O'HARE

GERALD THOMPSON

HEALTH DEPARTMENT
STAFF AS AT 1st AUGUST, 1966

Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer:—

J. McA. Taggart, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.P.A., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Port Medical Officer:—

W. J. McLeod, M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A., Ph.C.

HEADQUARTERS:—

Administrative Officer:— S. N. Smith, B.Com.Sc.

Administrative Branch:—

3 Receptionist/Operators.

Accounts Branch:—

1 Executive Assistant; 1 Clerical Officer; 3 Clerical Assistants.

Stores Branch:—

1 Clerk Higher Division Grade I; 1 Clerical Officer; 2 Clerical Assistants; 1 Storekeeper; 2 Storemen.

Registration Branch:—

Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages — T. S. McMonagle.

1 Deputy Supt. Registrar; 4 Registrars; 3 Deputy Registrars; 2 Typists.

Typing Branch:—

1 Supervisor of Typists; 5 Shorthand Typists; 2 Typists.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION:—

Senior Medical Officer—vacant.

Executive Officer—G. H. Davis, E.R.D.

Infectious Diseases Branch:—

Medical Officer—J. A. Gilmore, M.B., D.P.H.

1 Clerk Higher Division Grade II; 8 Clerical Assistants.

Sanitary Branch:—

Chief Public Health Inspector —W. Jenkins.

Senior Food Inspector —R. J. Coulter

Senior Pests and Disinfecting Officer —W. Robinson

Senior Inspector of Factories and Shops —P. J. McMahon

Senior Smoke Officer —C. Ellison.

Senior Port Public Health Inspector —W. A. McBride

Senior Housing Inspector —A. Bunting

Divisional Public Health Inspector, South —W. N. Shields

Divisional Public Health Inspector, West —F. W. Hill

Divisional Public Health Inspector, East —T. F. Mills

Divisional Public Health Inspector, North —J. Thompson

6 Food and Drugs Inspectors; 2 Port Public Health Inspectors; 2 Factory and Shops Inspectors; 1 Smoke Inspector; 3 Housing Inspectors; 18 Public Health Inspectors; 6 Pests Officers; 13 Pupil Public Health Inspectors.

1 Clerk Higher Division Grade I; 2 Clerks Higher Division Grade II; 1 Clerk Higher Division Grade III; 4 Clerical Officers; 8 Clerical Assistants; 1 Notice Server; 4 Drivers; 1 Attendant (Dis. Stn.); 1 Labourer.

Meat Inspection Branch:—

City Veterinarian—J. F. Gracey, Ph.D., B.Agr., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

Senior Meat Inspector—G. F. Moore.

5 Meat Inspectors; 2 Typists.

MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH DIVISION:—

- Senior Medical Officer — H. A. Warnock, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Clinic Medical Officer — K. M. Cathcart, M.B., D.P.H.
12 Part-time Medical Officers
Superintendent Nursing Officer — Miss M. F. J. Baird, M.B.E., S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer — Mrs. M. E. Duke, A.R.R.C., S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Superintendent of District Nurses — Miss H. A. Harris, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.N.
Supervisor of Midwives — Mrs. M. A. Whinnery, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M.
Area Superintendent Health Visitors — Miss J. Stirling, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
— Miss K. Smyth, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., T.A.Cert.
— Miss D. E. McFarland, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
First Assistant Superintendent of District Nurses:—
Miss M. L. Lester, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.
59 Health Visitors; 58 District Nurses; 1 State Registered Nurses; 2 Enrolled Nurses;
2 Senior Midwives; 22 Midwives (salaried); 3 Midwives, (fee-per-case).
Chiropodists : 4 full-time, 6 part-time.
Administrative Assistant — A. Watson, A.C.I.S.
1 Higher Division Clerk, Grade II; 1 Higher Division Clerk Grade III; 2 Clerical Officers;
1 Shorthand Typist; 1 Typist; 13 Clerical Assistants; 9 Clinic Clerks (part-time);
3 Cook-Housekeepers; 4 Clinic Caretakers

SCHOOL HEALTH DIVISION:—

- Senior Medical Officer — A. L. Walby, M.B., D.P.H.
Clinic Medical Officers:— A. D. Campbell, M.B., D.P.H.
E. A. M. McMordie, M.B., D.P.H.
P. S. Kerr, M.B., D.P.H.
K. McKee, M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Medical Officers: — E. E. Mercer, M.B., D.P.H.
D. B. Keith, M.B., D.P.H.
G. K. Moffatt, M.B., D.P.H.
K. M. Corbett, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., D.C.H.
S. G. Gordon, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.T.M.H.
F. L. O'Rourke, M.B., D.P.H.
2 Part-time Medical Officers
Chief Dental Officer: — S. R. Sheane, L.D.S.
Clinic Dental Officers: — V. M. G. Rattie, L.D.S.
H. C. Thornberry, L.D.S.
P. J. R. Griffith, M.B., L.D.S.
J. R. Faulkner, L.D.S.
Dental Officers: — T. S. Brannigan, L.D.S.
W. J. Hutchinson, L.D.S.
H. M. Gilfillan, L.D.S.
J. S. Jassal, L.D.S.
W. J. C. Davidson, L.D.S.
O. Love, L.D.S.
3 Part-time Medical Officers (Anaesthetists); 5 Part-time Dental Officers.
4 Senior School Nurses; 18 Health Visitors; 1 Speech Therapist; 4 Speech Therapists (part-time); 2 Physiotherapists; 1 Chief Dental Clerk; 3 Senior Dental Surgery Assistants; 25 Dental Surgery Assistants.
Executive Officer — F. J. Lyttle
1 Clerk Higher Division Grade II; 1 Clerical Officer; 5 Shorthand Typists; 3 Typists; 1 Senior Clerical Assistant; 11 Clerical Assistants; 2 Clinic Caretakers; 1 Clinic Attendant.

CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF BELFAST

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1965

LATITUDE 54° 35" N.: LONGITUDE 5° 55" W.

AREA (Census 1961: excluding 2,237 acres tidal water): 15,815 acres (24.7 sq. miles)

POPULATION (Estimate of Registrar-General, 30th June, 1965): $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{406,800} \\ \text{(Males: 191,700)} \\ \text{(Females: 215,100)} \end{array} \right.$

POPULATION per acre: 26; per square mile: 16,470.

INHABITED BUILDINGS (Census 1961): 114,889.

RATEABLE VALUATION (1965/66): £5,168,959.

PRODUCT OF A PENNY RATE (1965/66): £20,831.

MARRIAGES: 3,520; MARRIAGE RATE: 8.7

	1965	1964	Average 1955-64
Live Births (M. 4,458; F. 3,989) ..	8,447	8,719	8,514
Rate	20.8	21.3	19.8
Still Births (M. 73; F. 77) ..	150	212	219
Rate (per 1,000 total births) ..	17	24	25.1
Illegitimate Live Births (M. 173; F. 126)	299	273	222
Per cent. of Live Births	3.5	3.1	2.6
Deaths (M. 2,459; F. 2,286) ..	4,745	4,717	4,801
Rate	11.7	11.5	11.2
Infant Mortality (M. 137; F. 95) ..	232	266	265
Rate (per 1,000 live births) ..	27	31	31
Neo-natal Mortality (M. 84; F. 68) ..	152	175	173
Rate (per 1,000 live births) ..	18	20	20.3
Peri-natal Mortality (M. 149; F. 138) ..	287	371	368
Rate (per 1,000 total births) ..	33	42	42.2
Maternal Deaths	2	3	4
Rate (per 1,000 total births) ..	0.23	0.34	0.5

	Deaths	Death Rate
Measles	2	0.00
Diphtheria	Nil	—
Whooping Cough	Nil	—
Dysentery	Nil	—
Poliomyelitis	Nil	—
Influenza	4	0.01
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	27	0.07
Tuberculosis (other forms)	3	0.01

To:

The Right Honourable The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Belfast County Borough Council acting as the Belfast Health Authority and the Belfast Port Sanitary Authority.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of the Heath Department and the health of the city for the year 1965.

Population:

The Registrar General estimates the population in June, 1965, as 406,800 (males 191,700; females 215,000), a reduction of 3,500 compared with 1964. This reduction, in keeping with the trend of recent years, is largely due to re-housing outside the City boundary resulting from slum clearance and redevelopment programmes.

Births and Deaths:

There was a reduction in the number of live births registered: 8,447 (males 4,458; females 3,989) giving a birth rate of 20.8 as compared with 8,719 (birth rate 21.3) in 1964. Infant mortality showed a welcome decrease, there being 232 deaths of infants in the first year of life, compared with 266 in 1964. The present rate of 27 per 1,000 live births compares favourably with the Northern Ireland rate of 25. Deaths of infants during the first month of life (neo-natal mortality rate) numbered 152 representing a rate of 18 compared with 20 in 1964. The peri-natal rate — i.e., stillbirths and deaths during the first week per 1,000 total births (live and still) — was 33 as against 42 for the previous year. This improvement could be attributed to several factors but much remains to be done in our endeavour to prevent the deaths of these babies. Many of the peri-natal deaths could be avoided by more careful ante-natal supervision and by closer co-operation between the expectant mother and her medical advisers.

The number of deaths at all ages was 4,745 (males 2,459; females 2,286), showing a slight increase on 1964 when the number registered was 4,717. The present death rate is 11.7 per 1,000 of the population.

Cancer:

Deaths from all forms of cancer numbered 810 as against 794 in 1964, there being 16 more deaths from cancer of the lung and respiratory system in males than in the previous year. The undisputed facts of the relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer which have been widely publicised for several years would appear to have little impact on the increasing consumption of tobacco. Health education in this field must continue to be concentrated on the younger age groups so that they may be encouraged not to start smoking. It is a disturbing fact that many young people are today embarking on a habit which will undoubtedly be responsible for the termination of their lives in early middle age when they are at the peak of their earning capacity and most needed by their families.

Tuberculosis:

Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, 30, showed a decrease of 9 from the figure for 1964, but the downward trend in the numbers of the disease notified was halted, there being 217 notifications in 1965 as against 189 in the previous year. This is a reminder that tuberculosis, far from being a disease of the past, is still present and active in our community and could still present a public health problem. The constant vigilance of chest physicians, nurses and health visitors in this field will be required for many years to come.

Infectious Disease:

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease was again below the average of recent years, with the exception of dysentery which more than doubled on the previous years (378 compared with 183). The large majority of cases were due to the Sonne organism which spreads rapidly among young children. One case of this disease in a children's hostel or institution may result in many children becoming infected and requiring hospital treatment. The illness is usually a mild one and of short duration but the presence of the Sonne organism in a children's home can cause much inconvenience to both inmates and staff, often requiring the home to be closed until the infection has subsided.

General Sanitary Services:

The Sanitary staff continued their wide and varied range of duties throughout the year. The great shortage of public health inspectors continued to hamper the work of the Department and to limit the number of routine visits made, these being essential in maintaining a high standard of environmental hygiene. With a much reduced staff a heavy burden was carried by our inspectors, especially during the month of January when, owing to severe weather conditions, much property was damaged and many complaints were received from tenants. During the year public health nuisance complaints alone topped the 50,000 mark and involved over 86,000 inspections of property by our officers in the abatement of nuisances.

With the additional work involved in slum clearance and redevelopment the establishment of smoke control areas and the implementation in 1966 of office and shops legislation, even greater demands will be made on the public health inspector. Even with a three year training course sufficient officers cannot be trained to meet this demand and early consideration will have to be given to the recruitment of less highly qualified "trainee assistants" to help the over-burdened public health inspector. This system is in operation in Great Britain and is proving highly satisfactory.

Food Hygiene:

One result of the implementation of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations (N.I.) 1964 has been the disappearance from the City streets of a sight more in keeping with the 19th than the 20th century. It is now illegal to transport meat from the abattoir to butchers' shops on open platform uncovered lorries and since the passing of the new regulations, carriers have provided properly constructed covered vehicles for this purpose. Hand in hand with this forward step goes the general "cleaning up" of open air food markets and stalls. These improvements have been welcomed by the public and not least by legitimate food traders whose premises have been required to comply with strict food hygiene legislation for some years.

Chiropody:

This service, begun in 1961 and available free of charge to priority groups, e.g., the aged, the handicapped and expectant and nursing mothers, has steadily developed through the years. It has been a difficult task to keep pace with demand owing to the problem of recruiting sufficient trained chiropodists. At the end of the year four full time and six part time chiropodists were employed, conducting 62 sessions per week in clinics and in patients' own homes. A total of 4,955 patients received attention during the year, 16,295 treatments being given, 13,287 in clinics and 2,972 in patients' own homes.

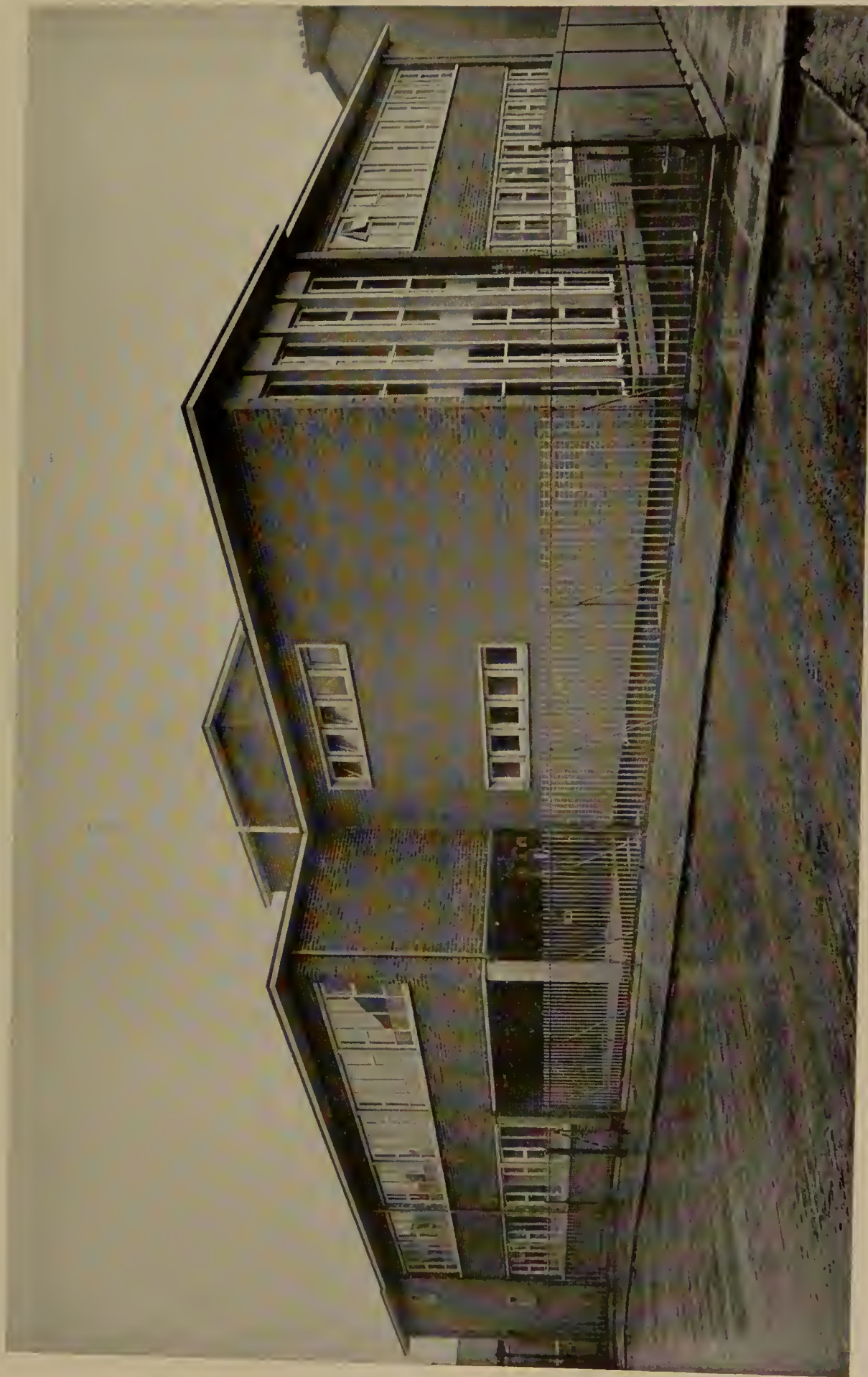
Prevention of Cancer:

During the year 27 women died from cancer of the womb. It is now possible by means of a simple and painless test (a cervical smear) to detect either a tendency to cancer of the cervix or the presence of very early cancer long before it is liable to do any harm. If detected at an early stage of development cancer of the cervix is relatively easy to remove by a minor operation. About 16 out of 20 of all women who seek medical advice during the early stages of womb cancer are cured while only 3 out of 20 of late cases seen are curable.

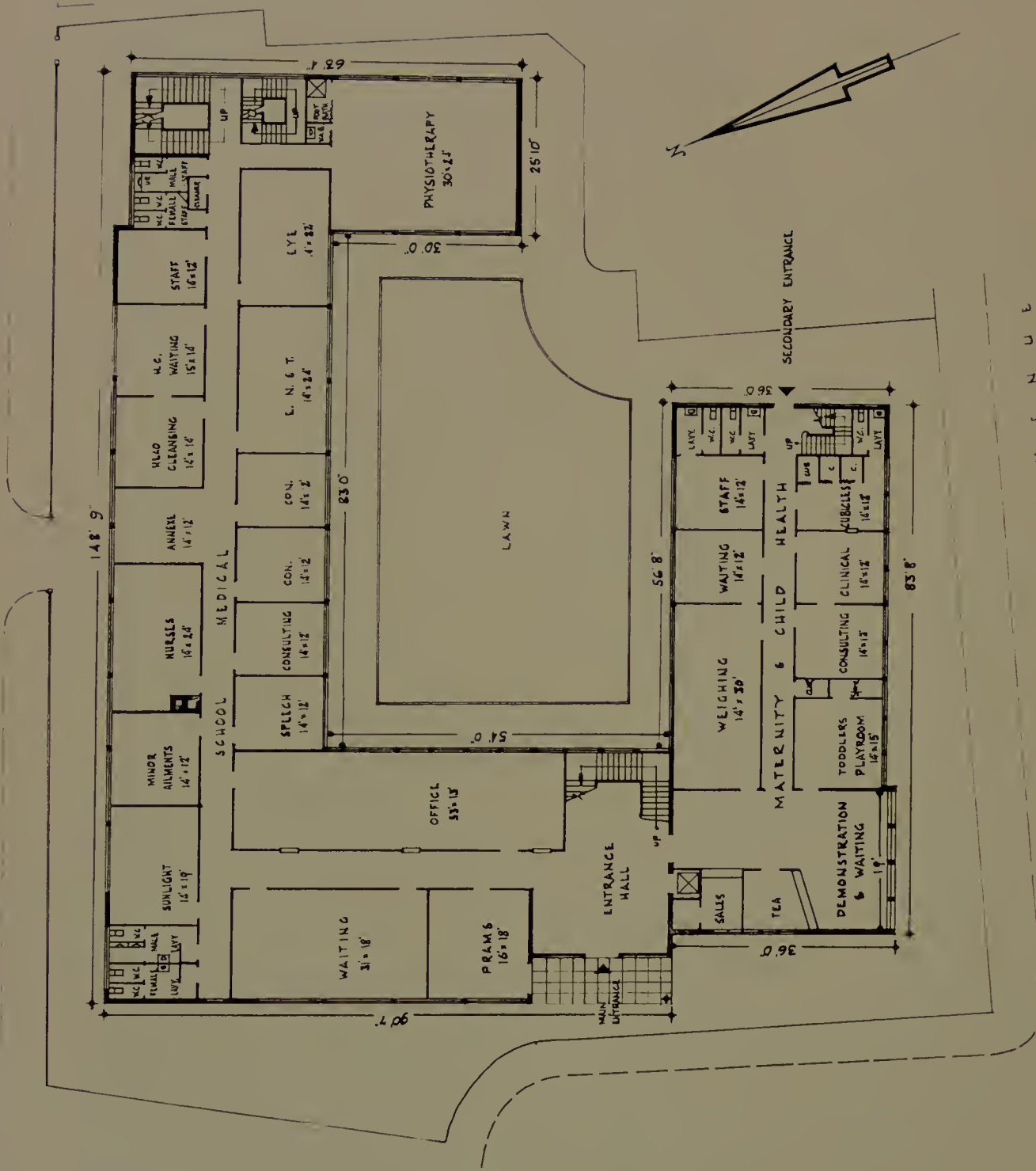
In order to make this valuable service of cancer prevention available to women between 35 and 55 years of age the Health Committee opened its first cervical cytology clinic at the end of the year. This is the first clinic (several are to be opened in 1966) at which women will have the opportunity of discussing all aspects of cancer prevention with women doctors and health visitors. Any abnormality detected at these clinics is referred to the patient's family doctor for treatment or appropriate action by a gynaecologist where necessary. During the year 68 women died from cancer of the breast. This is the most common form of cancer affecting women. It is probable that cancer of the breast discovered in the first few months of its growth can be completely cured by prompt and adequate treatment. Early detection is possible by self examination of the breasts at monthly intervals and instruction on the proper technique is also given at our cancer prevention clinics.

Co-operation with Other Bodies:

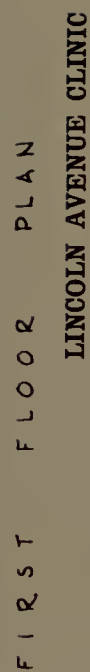
The close co-operation between the Health Department and general practitioners was further strengthened by the attachment of additional health visitors to general practices in the City. This arrangement, which it is hoped to extend considerably as more trained health visitors are recruited, is much appreciated by family doctors who have experience of it and is mutually beneficial to general



LINCOLN AVENUE CLINIC



L I N C O L N
G R O U N D F L O O R P L A N
L I N C O L N A V E N U E C L I N I C



LINCOLN AVENUE CLINIC



DENTAL CONSERVATION SURGERY, LINCOLN AVENUE CLINIC

practice and local authority services. It is also hoped in future clinic plans to make provision for general practitioners and so bring these two branches of the health service into closed working contact. Health Visitors continue to attend at the out-patient clinics of general and mental hospitals, thus ensuring continuity of treatment and after-care when the patient moves from hospital to home environment. This is especially important in the case of diabetics and patients on special diets who require supervision on discharge from hospital.

During the year the Medical Officer of Health was appointed Honorary Consultant in Social Medicine to the Belfast City Hospital and the Purdysburn Hospital Group on the invitation of the respective hospital management Committees. By this arrangement closer co-operation is encouraged between local health authority and hospital staff and the Medical Officer of Health can be of assistance in problems of infectious disease, environmental health, care and after care, etc.

Lincoln Avenue Clinic:

In April, 1965, the Health Committee's new all-purpose clinic was opened by Councillor Miss Irene M. E. McAlery who had been the Committee's chairman during its planning and erection. This is the second of the large area clinics built specifically as a Local Authority clinic in Belfast. It provides school medical and dental services for North Belfast (which embraces 22,000 children of school age.) It also provides facilities for maternity and child welfare, ante-natal care, vaccination and immunisation, chiropody and cervical cytology. The clinic also contains a large lecture theatre fully equipped for film showings and for the various visual aids used in health education work.

This report contains statistical information as required by the Ministry of Health and Social Services and the officers in charge of each section give a detailed account of the various duties carried out by their Divisions.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their consideration and support in furthering the cause of health in the City; the Town Clerk, Heads and other officers of Corporation Departments with whom my work is closely associated and finally the staff of the Health Department for their continued conscientious service and for their loyalty, co-operation and support throughout the year.

I have the honour to be

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. McA. TAGGART,

Medical Officer of Health and Port Sanitary Officer.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS, 1965

TABLE 1

Abbre- viated List Nos.	Causes of Death	Total Deaths	MALES											FEMALES											
			All Ages	AGED							All Ages	AGED													
				Under 1 mth	1 mth to 9 mths	Total Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44		45-64	65-74	75 & over	Under 1 mth	1 mth to 9 mths	Total Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 & over	
	All Causes	4,745*	84	34	19	137	20	15	22	93	785	711	676	2,286*	68	20	7	95	17	6	10	75	442	555	1,085
B1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	7	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	1
B2	Tuberculosis, other Forms	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B3	Syphilis and its sequelae	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
B4	Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B5	Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B6	Dysentery, all Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B7	Scarlet Fever and streptococcal sore throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B8	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B9	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B10	Meningococcal Infections	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B11	Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B12	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B13	Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B14	Measles	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B15	Typhus and other Rickettsial diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B16	Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B17	Other Infections and Parasitic Diseases	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
B18	Malignant Neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B51	(a) Cancer	810	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	25	189	128	94	370	—	—	—	—	1	1	18	127	103	120	
B19	(b) Hodgkin's disease and Leukaemia	33	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	4	5	1	5	14	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	4	4	1	
B20	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	2	
B22	Anaemias	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	
B23	Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous system	615	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	4	45	76	83	404	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	78	96	224	
B24	Nonmeningococcal Meningitis	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Rheumatic Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Number of deaths, death rates and percentages of total deaths by age groups

TABLE 2

Age Group (Years)	Deaths			Rate per 1,000 of population of age group (based on 1961 Census figures)	Percentage of total deaths
	Male	Female	Total		1965
Under Year	137	95	232	27.7	4.9
1—4	20	17	37	1.2	0.8
5—14	15	6	21	0.3	0.4
15—24	22	10	32	0.5	0.7
25—44	93	75	168	1.7	3.5
45—64	785	442	1,227	12.3	25.9
65—74	711	555	1,266	44.9	26.7
75 and over	676	1,085	1,761	127.5	37.1

Principal causes of death in order of importance

TABLE 3

1.	Heart Disease (B26-27)	1,495
2.	Cancer	810
3.	Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system	615
4.	Bronchitis	355
5.	Pneumonia	274
6.	Hypertension	244
7.	Violent and accidental deaths	184
8.	Associated with prematurity	85
9.	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	76
10.	Congenital malformations	59

Comparative Statistics for Counties and County Boroughs, 1965

TABLE 4

Area	Rate per 1,000 population				Rate per 1,000 births		Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births	Accidental deaths
	Marriage	Birth	Death	Death rate from tuber- culosis	Infant Mortality (1,000 live)	Maternal mortality (1,000 total)		
Northern Ireland	7.1	23.1	10.6	0.05	25	0.32	19	521
Belfast C. B.	8.7	20.8	11.7	0.07	27	0.23	17	155
Londonderry C. B.	7.8	29.9	10.1	0.04	23	0	26	16
Co. Antrim	7.0	25.0	9.5	0.04	25	0.26	18	103
Co. Armagh	6.7	25.0	10.5	0.05	23	0.64	20	43
Co. Down	6.3	20.6	10.7	0.06	23	0.51	22	112
Co. Fermanagh	5.4	20.6	10.7	0.02	21	0.93	19	20
Co. Londonderry	5.9	26.2	9.3	0.03	24	0.32	17	31
Co. Tyrone	6.5	24.4	10.5	0.02	28	0	18	41

Trend of mortality from certain principal causes of death from 1910

TABLE 5

Year	Heart Disease		Cancer		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Bronchitis, Influenza and Pneumonia	
	Number	Rate Per 1,000	Number	Rate Per 1,000	Number	Rate Per 1,000	Number	Rate Per 1,000
1910	—	—	—	—	825	2.1	1,538	3.9
1915	—	—	—	—	813	2.0	1,667	4.1
1920	—	—	—	—	762	1.8	1,566	3.8
1925	—	—	—	—	575	1.3	1,163	2.7
1930	852	2.0	466	1.12	346	1.0	839	2.0
1935	935	2.0	463	0.99	389	0.89	1,042	2.23
1940	1,387	3.1	576	1.29	412	0.93	1,001	2.25
1945	1,130	2.59	664	1.52	326	0.75	533	1.22
1950	1,500	3.33	717	1.59	225	0.5	565	1.26
1951	1,630	3.67	693	1.56	221	0.49	813	1.83
1952	1,416	3.18	757	1.7	151	0.34	483	1.0
1953	1,155	2.56	758	1.68	114	0.26	466	1.03
1954	1,348	3.0	777	1.7	84	0.18	482	1.07
1955	1,365	3.0	741	1.6	76	0.17	597	1.3
1956	1,297	2.9	840	1.89	74	0.16	471	1.06
1957	1,383	3.14	844	1.9	60	0.13	592	1.34
1958	1,493	3.42	822	1.88	56	0.13	549	1.25
1959	1,443	3.33	802	1.85	62	0.16	657	1.51
1960	1,476	3.4	793	1.84	28	0.07	546	1.25
1961	1,425	3.4	763	1.83	35	0.08	876	2.1
1962	1,428	3.45	777	1.87	39	0.09	520	1.25
1963	1,616	3.92	788	1.91	52	0.13	672	1.63
1964	1,433	3.5	794	1.94	34	0.08	580	1.41
1965	1,495	3.67	810	1.99	27	0.07	633	1.55

— Signifies information not available

Comparative Statistics: Belfast, Northern Ireland, England and Wales, Scotland and Irish Republic, 1965**TABLE 6**

	Belfast	Northern Ireland	England and Wales	Scotland	Irish Republic (See Note)
1. Rates per 1,000 Population:					
Marriages	8.7	7.1	7.8	7.8	5.8
Births	20.8	23.1	18.1	19.3	22.3
Deaths	11.7	10.6	11.5	12.1	11.6
2. Death rate per 1,000 births:					
Maternal	0.23	0.32	0.25	0.37	0.28
Infant	27	25	19	23	25
3. Death rates per 100,000 population:					
Tuberculosis	7.4	5.0	4.8	6.8	11.8
Cancer	199	165	215	221	167
Heart Diseases (B25-28)	404	388	379	413	396
Coronary disease	273	228	234	272	184
Diphtheria	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.0
4. Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births	17	19	16	18	—

Note: Figures for Irish Republic provisional

Population, births, birth rate per 1,000, deaths, death rate per 1,000 and natural increase from 1890

TABLE 7

Year	Population	Births		Deaths		Natural increase
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
1890	232,222	8,250	35.5	6,861	29.5	1,389
1895	295,000	9,772	33.1	7,168	24.3	2,604
1900	359,000	11,192	31.2	7,642	21.3	3,550
1905	360,000	11,395	31.8	7,178	20.0	4,217
1910	391,167	10,888	27.8	7,284	18.6	3,604
1915	403,000	10,196	25.3	7,220	17.9	2,976
1920	413,000	12,144	29.4	7,234	17.5	4,910
1925	438,000	10,234	23.4	6,131	14.0	4,103
1930	415,151	9,558	22.7	5,451	12.9	4,107
1935	415,151	8,848	21.3	6,238	15.0	2,610
1940	444,500	8,704	19.6	6,583	14.8	2,121
1945	435,900	9,853	22.6	5,069	11.6	4,784
1950	450,000	8,834	19.6	5,082	11.3	3,752
1951	444,222	8,789	19.8	5,433	12.2	3,356
1952	444,200	8,506	19.1	4,778	10.8	3,728
1953	450,800	8,527	18.9	4,653	10.3	3,874
1954	449,100	8,302	18.5	4,810	10.7	3,492
1955	453,900	8,100	17.8	4,752	10.5	3,348
1956	444,800	8,212	18.5	4,632	10.4	3,580
1957	440,100	8,459	19.2	4,899	11.1	3,560
1958	436,200	8,263	18.9	4,818	11.0	3,445
1959	433,800	8,365	19.3	4,821	11.1	3,544
1960	433,900	8,736	20.1	4,737	10.9	3,999
1961	416,500	8,806	21.1	4,989	12.0	3,817
1962	413,900	8,636	20.9	4,594	11.1	4,042
1963	412,000	8,839	21.5	5,046	12.2	3,793
1964	410,300	8,719	21.3	4,717	11.5	4,002
1965	406,800	8,447	20.8	4,745	11.7	3,702

TABLE 8

Detailed List Nos.	Sites	Males	Females
	Buccal Cavity and Pharynx		
140	Lip	—	—
141	Tongue	—	—
142	Salivary gland	—	1
143—144	Mouth	4	2
145—148	Pharynx	5	7
	Digestive Organs and Peritoneum		
150	Oesophagus	12	23
151	Stomach	59	43
152—153	Intestines	36	47
154	Rectum	22	19
155—156	Biliary passages and liver	15	12
157	Pancreas	21	24
158	Peritoneum	1	4
159	Other digestive organs	1	—
	Respiratory System		
160	Nose, nasal cavities, etc.	1	1
161	Larynx	10	2
162—163	Trachea, bronchus and lungs	166	21
164	Mediastinum	—	—
165	Thoracic organs (secondary)	—	—
	Breast and Genito-Urinary Organs		
170	Breast	1	68
171—174	Uterus	—	27
175	Ovary, Fallopian tube and broad ligament	—	14
176	Other female genital organs	—	—
177	Prostate	28	—
178	Testis	6	—
179	Other male genital organs	—	—
180	Kidney	8	4
181	Bladder and other urinary organs	11	8
	Other and Unspecified Sites		
190—191	Skin	2	4
192	Eye	—	—
193	Brain and other parts of the nervous system	10	6
194	Thyroid gland	—	7
195	Other endocrine glands	1	—
196	Bone	2	5
197	Connective tissue	—	2
198—199	Other Sites	15	10
200—202 } 203—205 }	Neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues (exclusive of Hodgkin's disease, leukaemia, etc.)	3	9
	Total	440	370

Deaths from certain communicable diseases from 1890

TABLE 9

Year	Meningo- coccal infections	Diph- theria	Dysentery	*Gastro- Enteritis	Measles	Polio- myelitis	Scarlet fever	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough	Influenza
1890	—	37	—	247	378	—	41	177	292	—
1895	—	34	—	325	197	—	88	184	109	—
1900	—	54	—	241	42	—	14	261	115	—
1905	—	32	—	295	227	—	35	128	24	—
1910	3	27	—	241	504	—	18	18	259	—
1915	39	27	—	240	177	0	107	10	134	—
1920	4	45	1	223	132	0	94	34	84	243
1925	0	38	0	203	167	0	49	18	99	84
1930	—	22	0	116	6	—	7	2	65	38
1935	0	55	0	249	251	2	37	11	22	65
1940	22	85	0	316	150	1	10	1	54	161
1945	2	7	1	188	10	4	2	1	26	16
1950	5	3	0	37*	5	11	2	1	16	32
1951	4	1	4	54	3	2	1	0	4	232
1952	4	0	0	43	4	2	0	0	10	18
1953	2	0	0	70	3	2	0	0	8	24
1954	2	0	1	29	2	1	0	0	2	20
1955	5	0	3	31	2	0	0	0	10	34
1956	10	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	6	27
1957	0	0	0	12	2	2	0	0	1	63
1958	1	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	5	13
1959	3	0	3	12	1	0	0	0	7	40
1960	0	0	2	10	0	1	0	0	0	8
1961	0	0	0	13	2	3	0	0	0	124
1962	2	0	1	16	0	0	0	0	3	16
1963	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	20
1964	1	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	1	5
1965	2	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	4
Average Annual Deaths 1955-64	2.3	0	1.1	13.2	0.7	0.8	0	0	3.3	35

* From 1950 onwards, deaths of those under 2 years of age only.

Notifications of certain communicable diseases from 1900

TABLE 10

Year	Cerebro- spinal fever	Diph- theria	Dysentery	Food poison- ing	Gastro- Enteritis	Infective hepatitis	Measles	Polio- myelitis	Puer- peral pyrexia*	Scarlet fever	Ty- phoid fever	Whooping cough
1900	—	407	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	658	1,777	—
1905	—	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	650	631	—
1910	—	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	734	95	—
1915	65	179	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1,994	49	—
1920	8	300	—	—	—	—	—	1	48	1,939	210	—
1925	5	423	—	—	—	—	—	0	5	1,657	143	—
1930	24	118	—	—	—	—	—	9	20	1,132	32	—
1935	19	1,201	—	—	—	—	6,203	22	31	3,394	117	337
1940	166	1,165	—	—	—	—	5,062	2	9	1,266	17	701
1945	39	213	—	—	—	—	1,702	20	1	768	14	603
1950	22	45	—	—	—	—	4,209	109	4	1,668	5	1,078
1951	34	10	35	55	377	28	3,354	36	4	349	24	834
1952	44	3	170	40	560	54	2,702	65	56	399	7	2,131
1953	29	1	69	16	489	74	3,146	47	55	612	8	945
1954	32	1	112	26	614	69	1,613	14	42	496	5	773
1955	26	0	217	23	513	59	4,328	1	46	791	23	1,460
1956	20	0	401	29	689	65	1,797	9	37	540	8	790
1957	14	0	198	31	412	166	4,109	141	50	492	4	119
1958	9	0	269	18	410	112	280	11	29	384	2	1,132
1959	14	0	310	24	430	83	4,731	11	18	506	10	721
1960	2	0	278	27	450	179	487	3	36	519	0	88
1961	12	0	276	58	455	296	3,976	13	23	306	0	74
1962	13	0	232	40	420	132	1,535	5	17	194	0	635
1963	13	0	326	35	401	71	2,989	0	29	193	0	95
1964	7	0	199	42	324	155	1,904	0	16	402	0	223
1965	18	0	183	10	411	265	1,678	3	11	374	2	321
1966	—	—	378	10	343	224	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Annual Notifi- cations 1955-64	13	0	267	31	440	152	2,613	19	30	433	5	524

* Figures up to 1951 for Puerperal fever only

NOTES:—

1. Measles—notifiable only as the first case occurring in a household within a period of 2 months.
2. Whooping cough—notifiable only as the first case occurring in a household within a period of 3 months.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

During 1965 there were no outbreaks of unusual proportions of the notifiable infections: in fact, measles and whooping cough were both due to reach epidemic levels but failed to do so. Cerebro-spinal fever, dysentery and infective hepatitis were somewhat above average levels.

Cerebro-spinal fever: 18 cases were notified but the diagnoses of two cases were not confirmed on admission to hospital. Six cases were under one year of age and two of these infants died. Under notification of this infection is considerable as cases are admitted to general hospitals without statutory notification to the local health authority.

Dysentery: All cases are now of the Sonne type, clinically mild and affecting mainly children. Outbreaks are common in institutions. Children of pre-school age form the majority of the victims of this infection but routine sampling revealed many symptomless excretors among the older sibs of the victims and sometimes among the mothers. Faecal sampling, apart from identifying carriers, is of value as a demonstration of the source of infection and supplements the issue of leaflets and verbal advice on personal hygiene by the health inspectors.

Food Poisoning: Ten cases were notified during the year, the same figure as last year but well below the average for the past ten years. From these ten cases, eight isolations of salmonellae were made:— *S. typhimurium* 4 cases, *S. Stanley* 2 cases and Group B, 2 cases. In two instances two members of a family were affected. A total of 18 family contacts were bacteriologically investigated with negative results. In no case was a suspect food available for investigation. It is a fact that the incidence of sporadic salmonella food poisoning cases has been more than halved over the last two years, i.e., since the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak. Could this be the result of many lessons on food hygiene learned from that incident and its subsequent investigations?

Typhoid Fever: The two cases notified were the first for six years. One case was a soldier, home on leave from the Far East. The other, a woman aged 32 years, was infected with a type (phage type 46) previously unknown in Belfast. Nine contacts of this case were completely negative on bacteriological examination. No secondary cases occurred.

Poliomyelitis: Three cases were notified: one infant age 6 months had symptoms of a chest infection; one adult was admitted to hospital following a street accident; the third case was a symptomless contact of the second. All three cases were excreting type III polio virus: all made full recoveries from their clinical condition. But for the fact that they were excreting poliomyelitis virus none would have been diagnosed as suffering from acute anterior poliomyelitis.

Tuberculosis: For the first time for many years there was a slight increase (20) in the number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified; there was a decrease of 12 new cases at ages under 45 years but an increase of 32 at ages over 45 years. More important, 84 of the 100 cases (80%) over 45 years of age were graded by the chest consultants as moderate or severe while only 30 of the 74 cases (41%) under 45 years of age were so graded. At one time the dangerous age for tuberculosis was adolescence. Now, so many young people have received the protection of B.C.G. vaccination that the risk at this period is greatly reduced. The middle aged and elderly must now be convinced that they too can abolish tuberculosis by attention to nutrition and smoking habits and by seeking early diagnosis of chest symptoms.

IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and poliomyelitis is performed by most general practitioners and also at 20 Health Committee clinics throughout the City. The abolition of compulsory vaccination against smallpox in December, 1963, and the advice that this procedure should be performed after one year of age has been followed by the expected drop in the number of infants vaccinated. In 1965 only 6% of infants under two years of age were successfully vaccinated.

The number of children under 5 years of age immunised with quadruple vaccine remained much the same at slightly over 50% of that age group; this in spite of the publicity given to the Blackburn outbreak of poliomyelitis. The alterations in the immunisation schedule to bring the third dose of quadruple vaccine into the second year of life has increased the number of infants who have not been brought for this important third dose. The school immunisation programme continues to receive good co-operation from teachers. While most school children receive the routine booster injection of a diphtheria-tetanus-poliomyelitis vaccine, over 1,114 children received a complete course of poliomyelitis oral vaccine, an increase of over 531 on the previous year.

W. J. McLEOD, M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A., Ph.C.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1965

Staff Matters and Pupil Training

Both final year students who qualified during the year were appointed and took up duties as Public Health Inspectors. One of them — Brian P. Hanna — achieved considerable distinction by being awarded the Ronald Williams bronze medal as one of the three best students in the United Kingdom qualifying in 1965. This is the first time such an award has come to Northern Ireland and Mr. Hanna was deservedly congratulated on his success.

Four Inspectors resigned on appointment elsewhere in the Province and another Inspector resigned having completed the requisite number of years of service and having passed the age for permissible retirement. A former student and Inspector returned to the Department on appointment after several years with an adjoining Health Authority. The Inspectorate is very much under strength (approximately 25 per cent of the establishment) and this is reflected in the work of the Department. The severe weather in the early months of the year made heavy demands on a depleted staff and with new legislation adding to the work of the Department the staff position is one of much concern.

Resignations and new appointments maintained the strength of pupils under training at 15. With the introduction of a new Sandwich Course of training, i.e., 6 months full time theoretical training at the College of Technology and 6 months practical training in the Department for a period of three years, the period of training has now been reduced to three years. This means that all the pupils at present under training are due to take their final examinations between now and 1968. All facilities are granted and every encouragement given in the hope that there will be a high percentage of passes. Unfortunately, during this same period 8 Inspectors are due to retire on reaching the age limit, so the staff position will remain acute for some years yet. It is hoped that there will be no further losses to other Authorities and that we may be able to induce ex-members to return to the Department.

Slum Clearance and Redevelopment

Re-housing of occupants and demolition of houses in Area "A"— the Upper Library Street Scheme got well under way during the year. Building operations to provide the new dwelling accommodation commenced in April. Altogether in the City the occupants of 230 dwelling units were rehoused elsewhere as part of the slum clearance and redevelopment programme.

Food Hygiene

The coming into force of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations (N.I.) 1964, partly in January and partly in July, put an end to one of the unsavoury sights of Belfast; the transportation of meat in open lorries with the minimum of covering material. This practice had long been a cause of many complaints to the Department and was a negation of the hygienic methods enforced in the shops where the meat was sold. Several of the traders concerned in this business did not take too kindly to the new methods of transportation required and several months of negotiations with them and our Inspectors produced no results. Finally legal proceedings had to be instituted for over 30 contraventions of the Regulations and by the end of the year unsatisfactory methods of transportation of meat had passed into history.

During the year the Department had printed posters requesting that dogs be not brought into foodshops. These were delivered to all food premises in the City for exhibition.

Poultry Inspection

As a link with the system of poultry inspection which is now being carried out at the poultry packing stations in the Province, weekly inspections of the premises in the City whereat poultry are killed for retail sale was commenced in June. The four premises concerned were visited on average 4 times per week and over 20,000 head of fowl, ducks and turkeys were inspected. 237 or about 1.5 per cent of the poultry were found to be unfit for human consumption. 806 inspections of premises where poultry was prepared for sale or sold, which includes shops and the markets, were carried out. 83 head of poultry were seized as being unfit for human consumption including 45 fowl and 2 ducks seized at the Christmas markets.

Meat Inspection

At the request of the Ministry the Corporation agreed, because there was 100 per cent meat inspection by authorised officers throughout the Province, to rescind the Bye-Laws relating to Meat

Inspection. New Bye-Laws are being drafted which will have the effect of not requiring re-inspection of meat brought into the City, if it has been previously inspected by authorised officers and bears an official stamp to that effect.

Air Pollution

The Clean Air Act (N.I.) 1964 came into force in July, followed by Regulations made under the Act dealing with various provisions of same. What are known as the industrial provisions of the Act, (the prohibition of emission of dark smoke from chimneys of buildings, the requirement that certain furnaces shall be smokeless, and grit and dust emissions shall be minimised and new furnaces fitted with grit arrestors and for the abatement of certain other smoke nuisances) came into force right away. These provisions are now being actioned by our Inspectors. Domestic smoke, which is the greatest contributor to atmospheric pollution, will be dealt with by Smoke Control Orders phased to cover the whole of the City. The policy decision of the Corporation in 1963, that all future multi-storey flats and maisonettes shall be heated by either gas or electricity and the decisions that Redevelopment Areas "A" "B" and "F" shall be similarly heated, are all steps towards a cleaner atmosphere. Preliminary surveys of areas likely to be covered by Smoke Control Orders are being carried out.

Examination of Plans

257 plans of buildings were received from the City Surveyor for approval in respect of public health requirements. The plans were mainly for office buildings, new hotels and extensions to existing ones, provision of lounge-bars and eating facilities in licensed premises and new launderettes and dry cleaning plants. There was quite an extension of the dry cleaning business during the year. Plans were received for 20 new depots. Careful consideration has to be given to this type of development because of problems associated with discharge of fumes. Sites chosen are not always suitable for this type of business and objections are raised to these cases on public health grounds.

Acknowledgment

The help and assistance given and the good liaison with our staff and the staff of other Corporation Departments including the City Surveyor's, City Architect's, Estates Superintendent's and the staff of the Belfast Water Commissioners is gratefully acknowledged and much appreciated. Appreciation is also recorded for the help given in the compilation of this section of the Annual Health Report by the senior officers of the Atmospheric Pollution, Port Health, Factories and Shops, Food and Drugs and Pests Control Divisions and the clerical staff of the Sanitary Branch.

SEWERAGE, SEWAGE DISPOSAL, LAND DRAINAGE AND RIVER WORKS

These works are carried out by the City Engineer and Surveyor's Department either by direct labour or contract. A tender was accepted for Contract No. 1 in connection with the development of the Bog Meadows. The contract comprises mass excavation, the construction of a new pitched channel for the Blackstaff River, 580 lin. yards of 60 ft. wide roadway, 1,400 lin. yards of new sewers and the culverting of tributary streams. It is anticipated that work will commence early in 1966.

Plans have been completed for the proposed Kinnegar Sewage Works and it is expected that tenders will be invited in the early part of 1966. Work has commenced on the 1½ mile High Level Intercepting Sewer between Mervue Street and the intersection of Argyle Street and Ashmore Street. The internal diameter of this sewer is 7 ft. 6 in. and the work will be carried out entirely in tunnel. The construction of the new pumping station at Glenmachan Street is nearing completion.

Work is in progress on the piping of the Taughmonagh Stream and also on the construction of a sewer to serve the Hampton Park-Annadale Avenue area. A tender has been accepted for the culverting of the Farset River between Shankill Road and Lawnbrook Avenue. The reconstruction of the Lisburn Road sewer from Claremont Street to University Road has been completed.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The work of the Cleansing Section, as far as refuse collection is concerned, has increased slightly over the past year, bringing total household collection to 4,800 tons per week and this, with 600 tons of street sweeping, was disposed of at the various tipping grounds. The Harbour tip is still in operation, serving as the disposal area for most of East Belfast, but the future life of the tip is uncertain. Holywood Road tip will be closed by the end of December which means that about 90% of the City's refuse will be tipped at Duncrue Street.

Two new 40 cubic yard and five 35 cubic yard continuous loading compression vehicles were purchased this year, bringing the total fleet up to 17 now in commission. In addition, two new suction sweepers and four gully machines are on order. In the event of a severe snowstorm, 21 snow ploughs are ready for immediate use, together with 12 bulk gritters. A register of Contractors with plant for hire has been compiled and approximately fifty mechanical shovels and 160 tipping lorries could be called upon if required. The bulk bin service has expanded rapidly. One hundred and twenty-two bulk bins are now on hire and a contract for a further 100 has been let.

WATER SUPPLIES

Water supplies for the City are provided by the Belfast City and District Water Commissioners. In the Annual Health Report for 1964, full details were given of the sources of supply, catchment areas, service reservoirs, methods of treatment, etc., and it is not considered necessary to repeat those details in this year's Report. Close liaison is maintained with the Water Commissioners' staff on all matters pertaining to the City's water supply and results of samples taken for bacteriological examination by both staffs are forwarded to each Department.

Water samples collected by the Health Department staff from consumers' taps

During the year the total number of samples thus taken was 305: of this number 284 were reported as highly satisfactory and the remaining 21 samples were unsatisfactory.

The results of the unsatisfactory samples are as follows:—

TABLE B1

Coliform organisms (per 100 ml.)	Samples	Coliform organisms of faecal origin (per 100 ml.)	Samples
1—3	16	1—3	7
4—10	3	4—10	2
Greater than 10	2	Greater than 10	1

10 samples contained both faecal and non-faecal coli.

Water samples collected by the health Department staff from consumers' taps in tenements

In all, 293 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and of these 286 were reported as highly satisfactory. Seven were regarded as unsatisfactory because of the presence of coliform organisms. These samples are taken because the Public Health Inspectors are aware that tank water for washing and flushing purposes is sometimes used for drinking and the Inspectors can advise on the undesirability of this practice.

Samples of water from mineral water manufacturers' premises

144 samples of mains water were taken for bacteriological examination and of these 140 were returned as highly satisfactory. 4 were classified as unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliform organisms. 35 samples of private supplies in use for manufacturing purposes were taken and the Bacteriologist reported 28 of them as highly satisfactory. The remaining 7 were classified as unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliform organisms of faecal and non-faecal origin. When adverse reports on samples are received, the Food Inspectors go back to the premises and discuss the results with the management. Measures to eliminate contamination are recommended and follow-up samples are taken.

Domestic supplies from wells and springs

Of 216 samples taken, only 64 were reported as satisfactory. The remaining 152 samples were shown to have coliform organisms of faecal and non-faecal origin: 104 of these samples had more than 10 organisms per 100 ml. of water. Houses with no mains supply are generally isolated cottages or farmhouses situated on the outskirts of the City. Whilst the number of these houses is gradually

being reduced as a result of land development, some will probably remain for a considerable time, due to unsuitability of the land for large scale development or for other reasons. In all cases of unsatisfactory results occupiers are advised of the need of some form of sterilisation of the supply.

There is at least one industrial establishment with such a supply and unsatisfactory results have been obtained on samples being taken. The Water Commissioners have been asked to consider the provision of a mains supply but there are engineering difficulties. The firm concerned have been advised on measures to protect the supply from contamination.

SWIMMING BATHS

Enclosed swimming baths

There were at the end of the year 5 Corporation Public Swimming Baths, one in the Malone Training School. A new swimming pool was opened at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution. All these baths are subjected to weekly inspection as to water treatment, etc., and to monthly sampling of the water for bacteriological purity. The new pool at the Academical Institution is of modern design with all the necessary plant for treatment of the water. Our staff gave assistance in the initial stages of testing of the treatment plant.

925 inspections of enclosed baths were made, during which 1,070 tests were carried out for residual chlorine and pH of the water. In 94 instances the water was not in compliance with agreed standards. Of 280 samples taken for bacteriological examination 4 were returned as unsatisfactory. Attention is always drawn to such adverse results and remedial measures requested.

Open-air swimming baths

The 4 open-air pools in the City are subjected to similar control during the bathing season. 140 inspections were made and chlorine tests were carried out on 130 occasions. In 6 instances the water was found to be not in compliance with agreed standards. Of the 42 samples taken for bacteriological examination, all were found to be satisfactory.

HOUSING ACTS (NORTHERN IRELAND) 1890-1964

Slum Clearance and Redevelopment

In January 1965, following Ministry approval of the redevelopment scheme and making of the Vesting Order for Area "B" (Artillery Street Scheme), the Council made a Declaration of Unfitness Order for the Area. Subsequently, as a result of a number of objections being received against the Order, the Ministry caused a public inquiry to be held at which our Inspectors gave evidence on the grounds for declaring the houses in the Area to be unfit for human habitation.

In May 1965, because of changes in the law relating to compensation in respect of land which must be acquired in redevelopment areas, it was necessary for the Council to rescind the Declaration of Unfitness Order previously made for Area "A" (Upper Library Street Scheme) and to make a new Order in its place. All the houses had to be re-surveyed and costings made as to whether the houses, though unfit, could be made fit at reasonable cost. This was an extremely difficult task as, the law being retrospective, the Inspectors were faced with producing costings for houses which had been demolished and, of the vacant houses still standing, many of them had been subjected to much vandalism. Owners of property in this Area made objections to the new Order in respect of 639 houses. The Ministry held a public inquiry at the end of the year to consider the objections received.

Also during the year a public inquiry was held to consider objections to the redevelopment scheme for Area "F" (Cullintree Road Scheme) and the application for a Vesting Order in respect of the land. A vast amount of technical and administrative work is involved in the preparation of evidence for submission to such inquiries. Because of the need to link in with the Urban Motorway Scheme for the City the Housing (Clearance and Redevelopment) Committee in November decided on the next areas to be dealt with by way of redevelopment.

Apart from redevelopment schemes, 24 individual unfit houses were represented and Closing Orders made in respect of them. During the year a start was made on the re-housing of the occupants of the pre-fabricated bungalows in the Shore Road area. Seventy-six of these bungalows were closed and demolition and clearance of the sites are to follow. It is intended that eventually all the bungalows in this area will be closed and demolished.

New Houses Completed

(i) Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348
(ii) Corporation									62
Number of houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	406
Number of flats or maisonettes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of old peoples dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	816
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Conversion/Improvement schemes

The City Surveyor referred to the Department 453 applications for grants under these Schemes for report by the the Public Health Inspectors.

Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts (N.I.) 1920-1961

The tables below show the use made by tenants and owners of the provisions of these Acts. Where statutory nuisances are discovered at the time of inspection, notices under the Public Health Acts are served requiring the abatement of them.

(a) During 1965:—

Certificates and reports outstanding at 1/1/65	..	..	..	..	5
Applications for certificates and reports	..	..	..	..	242
Certificates issued to tenants	..	..	..	..	169
Reports issued to landlords	..	..	..	..	27
Certificates refused	..	..	..	..	4
Reports refused	..	..	..	..	38
Applications and reports cancelled	..	..	..	..	7
Certificates and reports outstanding at 31/12/65	..	..	..	..	2

(b) Totals from 1st September, 1951 until 31st December, 1965:—

Applications for certificates and reports	..	..	..	..	43,391
Certificates issued to tenants	..	..	..	..	29,966
Reports issued to landlords	..	..	..	..	7,456
Certificates refused	..	..	..	..	521
Reports refused	..	..	..	..	5,106
Applications and reports cancelled	..	..	..	..	340

Discretionary Points system for allocation of Houses on Medical Grounds

Ninety-eight applications supported by medical certificates for re-housing on medical grounds were received from the Estates Department. Conditions discovered are assessed by the Medical Officer of Health and points awarded by the Estates Committee where merited.

Public health nuisances complained of and discovered

Damage to property resulting from the storms in January and severe weather later on sent the number of complaints to the Department rocketting upwards in the first few months of the year. In mid-January, during the first week following the storms, over 2,000 statutory notices were served requiring repairs to be carried out (mainly to roofs and spouting) resulting from storm damage. A further 2,000 notices were served in the three week period following. The older property in the City suffered more severely, particularly in the designated Redevelopment Areas. Most of the houses in these areas are very old and cannot stand up against severe weather. Whole roofs were stripped in many instances and some houses had to be vacated. Others, with the aid of temporary roof coverings, were kept habitable pending repair. In this type of property, because of its short life and the imminence of demolition for redevelopment, our Inspectors usually require only the minimum necessary repairs to abate public health nuisances. Consequently, with the advent of inclement weather, the property

suffers severely. This point is not always understood by tenants and in certain cases by some owners. The majority of Estate Agents and owners, however, readily appreciate that the Inspectors use reasonable discretion in dealing with such property.

Nuisance complaints topped the 50,000 mark and involved over 86,000 inspections in securing the abatement of the nuisances. Complaints received were up by 14,000 compared with 1964. With a much reduced staff, the Inspectors had their work cut out to cope with the deluge of complaints in the early months of the year. Similarly, the clerical staff had to work overtime hours to deal with the number of notices to be issued. The following tables show in detail the number and type of nuisances complained of and discovered and the action taken to secure the abatement thereof. Also shown is the number of memoranda sent to other Corporation Departments and the Water Commissioners to deal with particular types of complaints received and for abatement of nuisances in houses owned by the Corporation.

Nuisances complained of and discovered

Table B 2

Nuisance	Divisions				Totals
	North	South	East	West	
Drains, traps, etc., foul or defective	996	671	750	985	3,402
Tiling paving or flooring defective	534	499	604	569	2,206
Sinks, defective, or want of; wastepipes foul or defective	101	80	68	85	334
Water closets foul or defective; no water closet accommodation; soil or ventilation pipes defective or want of	833	745	769	1,040	3,387
Dustbins defective or want of	77	78	39	90	284
Roof's defective	2,257	2,080	2,194	3,748	10,279
Spouting defective or want of	1,158	1,071	1,152	1,730	5,111
Damp state	3,297	2,915	3,160	4,980	14,352
Plaster on walls and ceilings defective	721	602	591	970	2,884
Domestic water supply; want of, or unsuitable	25	49	41	32	147
Lighting or ventilation insufficient or want of	114	96	65	154	429
Schools overcrowded	—	—	—	—	—
Dwelling houses overcrowded	2	—	3	1	6
Accumulation of manure or offensive matter; offensive smells; premises or passages dirty	449	353	384	418	1,604
Fowl or animals kept so as to be a nuisance	10	9	9	3	31
Schools dirty or defective	1	—	—	2	3
Miscellaneous	1,579	1,426	1,587	1,822	6,414
Totals	12,154	10,674	11,416	16,629	50,873

Public Health Nuisances abated in dwelling houses, etc.

Table B 3

Nuisances abated	Divisions				Totals
	North	South	East	West	
House drains cleansed	738	493	462	661	2,354
House drains repaired and relaid	120	83	96	188	487
Houses had tiling, paving or flooring repaired	490	412	428	468	1,798
Water closets cleansed or repaired	714	613	586	889	2,802
Dustbins provided	49	64	31	58	202
Houses provided with new sinks	—	—	—	—	—
Roofs repaired	1,887	1,598	1,516	3,082	8,083
Spouting repaired	999	890	803	1,482	4,174
Passages cleansed	26	16	15	16	73
Houses cleansed	27	24	9	21	81
Minor repairs	1,549	1,351	1,154	1,903	5,957
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	39	44	25	35	143
Totals	6,638	5,588	5,125	8,803	26,154
Length in feet of drain pipes laid	128	127	332	324	911
Gully and disconnecting traps provided	13	1	14	9	37

Summary for 1965 in connection with defects in dwelling houses

Nuisances complained of and discovered	50,873
Inspections	86,454
Statutory notices issued	18,839
Sanitary improvements carried out	26,154
Summons for non-compliance with notices	1,234
Magistrates' Abatement orders obtained (includes 11 F. & S., 1 F. & D.)	203
Summonses for disobedience of Magistrates' Orders.. .. .	27
Amount of fines imposed	£431 14 0
Costs awarded	£102 6 6

Memoranda to other departments, etc., in connection with complaints

To Estates Department	1,107
To City Surveyors Department	1,746
To Water Commissioners	672

Bye-Laws relating to keeping water closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing

Inspections during the year	1,510
Notices issued	706
Summonses	48
Amount of fines	£94 11 6
Costs awarded	£77 1 0
Continuing offences	1
Fines and costs in respect of continuing offences	£1 7 0

Belfast Corporation Act 1930, Section 44 (Provision of dust-bins)

Notices requiring provision of dust-bins	66
Summonses for non-compliance with notices	3
Dust-bins provided following notices	202

Buildings used for Public Entertainment

Inspections are made during evening performances to check the efficiency of the heating and ventilating systems to ensure that conditions are satisfactory.

Instruments used in the tests are a Hygrometer/Thermometer and a Kata Thermometer.

Number of tests and results obtained are as follows:—

Cinemas and Theatres:—

Number in the City	31
Inspections	194
Tests carried out.. .. .	113
Kata thermometer readings	565

In one cinema, tests recorded air conditions below the standards required. The temperature was too high, the cooling power too low, and the rate of air movement too slow. Remedial measures were taken. In two other cinemas alterations were carried out to improve conditions.

Dance Halls:—

Premises licensed for public dancing	..	..	..	..	56
Inspections	..	..	..	..	43
Tests carried out..	..	..	..	..	40
Kata thermometer readings	..	..	..	..	200

In one dance hall, air conditions were found as a result of the tests to be unsatisfactory. Necessary action was taken.

Drain Testing:—

Complaints of rats, offensive smells, liquid seepages, etc., generally require drains to be tested to ascertain the cause of complaint. The number of tests carried out are set out below:—

Tests on complaint of rats	..	..	..	..	565
Tests on other complaints	..	..	..	..	230
Defects found by colour tests	..	..	..	..	53
Defects found by smoke tests	..	..	..	..	300
Defects found by water tests	..	..	..	..	2
Length in feet of drain pipes laid in relaying drains	..	..	..	..	911
Other sanitary fittings provided (gully traps, etc.)	..	..	..	..	37

School Buildings

School Buildings in the City are inspected at frequent intervals with regard to cleanliness and adequacy of accommodation, heating and ventilation and suitability of water supplies, etc. The Food Inspectors visit the school meals kitchens at regular intervals to check on hygiene standards and assist the School Meals Organizer in checking the quality and suitability of food supplied under contract to the schools.

Inspections of schools, etc.	..	..	..	..	399
Complaints received from the School Health Division	..	..	..	..	13
Intimation notices concerning defects sent to					
(a) Director of Education	..	..	..	..	5
(b) Managers of voluntary schools	..	..	..	..	17
Sanitary improvements carried out	..	..	..	..	10
Samples of contract milk taken	..	..	..	..	113

Other premises and locations

The undernoted premises are routinely inspected as to the existence of public health nuisances and appropriate action is taken where necessary.

Stabling yards—31 on Register at 31/12/65.

Inspections	..	..	..	..	23
Anti-fly treatments	..	..	..	..	128

Burial grounds

Inspections	63
-------------	----	----	----	----	----

Public sanitary conveniences

Number in City	..	..	..	..	152
Inspections	..	..	..	..	1,315

Offensive trades (hide merchants, etc.)

Numbers in City	..	..	..	..	15
Inspections	..	..	..	..	55

Hairdressers

Registered at 1/1/65	..	..	..	..	490
Registered during the year	..	..	..	..	56
Deleted during the year..	..	..	..	..	18
Registered at 31/12/65	..	..	..	..	528
Inspections	..	..	..	..	1,624

All hairdressing premises are subjected to inspection before registration and thereafter at frequent intervals to ensure compliance with the relevant Bye-Laws. During the year a number of complaints were received of hair-dressing being carried on in private houses: where such instances were confirmed they were reported to the City Surveyor for appropriate action under the Planning Acts.

Common lodging houses

Inspections	56
-------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Tipping grounds

Inspections	200
-------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Rivers and streams

Inspections	787
-------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Samples of water collected	152
----------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

152 samples of water were taken from the rivers and streams for bacteriological examination to check on the extent of pollution. 150 of these were reported as containing coliform organisms of faecal origin.

AIR POLLUTION

The coming into operation of the Clean Air Act (N.I.) 1964 has been the focal point in the promotion of a cleaner atmosphere. When the Act came into operation on the 1st July, each industrial fuel user in the City received a letter from the Medical Officer of Health informing him of the provisions of the Act and seeking co-operation in its implementation. The publicity given to the Act created considerable interest in its provisions and enquiries are being received daily from householders who wish to install a fuel burning appliance which would be acceptable in a Smoke Control area. Various provisions of the Act are enforced by Regulations and a number of these have been made dealing with permitted periods for emission of dark smoke, approved appliances, and authorised fuels. Several Memoranda have been issued by the Government on the implementation of the Act and of these the Memorandum on Chimney Heights has helped to bring about some degree of uniformity in the requirements of local authorities for heights of new chimneys. The Memorandum has also been of value to architects and other consultants concerned in the design of boiler plant and the provision of suitable chimneys. Every plan submitted to the Corporation in accordance with the building bye-laws and showing proposals to construct a chimney is examined and the chimney height determined according to this Memorandum. In most cases in which plans for the installation of boiler plant were submitted, discussions took place with the Consulting Engineers and in the majority of cases an increase in height was required over that which was originally submitted. During the year 42 applications were made for the installation of boiler plant and the erection of chimneys.

Where it is proposed to erect a metal chimney for an oil fired boiler, it is usual to recommend that the chimney be clad with aluminium to prevent acid smutting. No trouble has been experienced in having this recommendation carried out. A large firm of textile machinery manufacturers with a foundry containing two hot blast cupolas has installed a wet scrubbing system for cleaning the gases before final discharge to a chimney stack. This plant is capable of arresting all solids down to 4 micron size and in addition it has reduced considerably the amount of sulphur oxides which would normally be emitted to atmosphere. This has made a considerable contribution to cleaning up the area visually and no doubt it will be reflected in a reduction in the solid and gaseous matter collected by recording instruments established by the Health Department in close proximity to these premises.

An industrial concern in the south of the city which has been manufacturing bituminous compounds for a number of years still continues to cause annoyance to residents of the area due to smell. The smell, which occurs during an oxidising process, has been investigated by the Alkali Inspectorate and industrial science experts and, while various suggestions have been tried, none has yet been successful in trapping the oily smell causing the nuisance.

Work done in connection with Air Pollution during 1965

Timed observations	..	..	..	..	..	1,780
Minutes of dark and black smoke emitted	..	..	..	..	..	1,228
Average minutes dark and black smoke emitted per observation	..	..	..	..	..	0.7
Verbal notices given	..	..	..	..	..	79
Statutory notices served	..	..	..	..	..	11
Plant inspections and advisory visits	..	..	..	..	..	2,295
Complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	..	61
Number of factory chimneys	..	..	..	..	..	400

Location of Atmospheric Pollution Recording Sites

(a) Health Department

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Ormeau Avenue | 10. North Road |
| 2. York Road | 11. Balmoral Avenue |
| 3. Station Street | 12. Falls Road |
| 4. Forfar Street No. 1 | 13. Mountcollyer Street |
| 5. Forfar Street No. 2 | 14. Lowwood Park |
| 6. Northern Road | 15. Queen's Bridge |
| 7. Grove | 16. Dufferin Road |
| 8. College Street | 17. Forfar Street |
| 9. Templemore Avenue | |

(b) Queen's University, Belfast

18. Royal Victoria Hospital

(c) Belfast Corporation Electricity Department

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 19. Sydenham Airport | 24. Madrid Street |
| 20. Duncrue Street | 25. East Bridge Street |
| 21. Great Patrick Street | 26. Victoria Works, Queen's Road |
| 22. Skegoneill Street | 27. Thompson Dock, Queen's Road |
| 23. Park Avenue | 28. East Twin Lighthouse |

Sulphur determination by lead-peroxide method (SO₃ per 100 sq. centimeters)

(a) Stations maintained by Health Department

TABLE B 4(a)

Month	Station				Totals	Monthly Averages
	4	5	6	7		
January	2.3	2.1	3.3	2.4	10.1	2.5
February	3.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	7.8	1.9
March	2.4	2.0	2.5	4.8	11.7	2.9
April	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.3	5.9	1.5
May	1.4	1.3	2.8	1.4	6.9	1.7
June	0.6	0.6	2.2	0.9	4.3	1.1
July	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.6	3.3	0.8
August	1.16	0.68	2.4	0.68	5.0	1.2
September	1.43	0.94	1.62	1.13	5.1	1.3
October	1.69	1.76	2.35	1.76	7.5	1.9
November	3.0	1.7	2.0	2.8	9.5	2.4
December	2.2	1.8	3.7	3.6	11.3	2.8
Totals	21.48	16.98	27.07	22.87		
Averages	1.79	1.41	2.26	1.91		

TABLE B 4(b)

Month	Station										Totals	Monthly averages
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
January	7.05	2.29	2.78	2.09	1.80	2.69	1.98	2.25	4.55	3.75	31.23	3.12
February	2.12	1.05	1.64	2.17	1.66	2.92	—	1.89	3.30	1.77	18.52	2.06
March	2.95	2.48	2.05	1.85	1.41	2.18	—	1.75	3.28	2.26	20.21	2.25
April	4.42	1.93	1.39	1.62	1.22	1.80	0.99	1.19	2.42	2.01	18.99	1.90
May	1.94	0.94	1.21	0.90	0.87	1.32	0.63	1.01	1.55	2.12	12.49	1.25
June	3.16	0.93	0.83	0.81	0.62	1.00	0.75	0.83	1.11	1.80	11.84	1.18
July	1.99	0.64	1.33	0.51	0.81	1.02	0.52	0.67	1.24	0.93	9.66	0.97
August	2.62	1.06	1.34	1.02	1.69	1.02	0.72	0.98	1.51	1.64	13.60	1.36
Sept.	2.11	1.06	1.18	1.02	1.17	1.57	1.05	1.38	2.40	1.38	14.32	1.43
October	3.85	2.18	1.55	1.76	1.24	1.86	1.24	1.44	2.15	*	17.27	1.92
Nov.	3.14	3.03	2.08	2.06	1.73	2.60	1.31	1.79	4.03	—	21.77	2.42
Dec.	7.29	2.10	2.24	2.06	1.81	2.77	1.64	2.04	3.58	—	25.53	2.84
Totals	42.64	19.69	19.62	17.87	16.03	22.75	10.83	17.22	31.12	17.66		
Averages	3.55	1.64	1.63	1.49	1.34	1.90	1.08	1.43	2.59	1.96		

* Site demolished.

Solid matter deposited (tons per square mile) at collection stations during 1965

TABLE B 5

Month	Station					Totals	Monthly Averages
	1	2	3	4	5		
January	27.90	25.45	24.26	23.59	27.75	128.95	25.79
February	29.49	27.62	20.91	18.55	19.06	115.63	23.13
March	32.05	26.51	28.97	22.91	22.75	133.19	26.64
April	26.00	32.38	24.50	21.91	31.14	135.93	27.19
May	21.82	27.01	18.09	17.05	20.30	104.27	20.85
June	20.47	19.41	17.32	15.10	20.77	93.07	18.61
July	20.77	20.21	18.15	16.58	20.17	95.88	19.18
August	20.00	19.91	16.54	17.08	20.00	93.53	18.71
September	21.32	20.64	16.81	13.99	22.52	95.28	19.06
October	37.49	21.18	20.07	14.00	38.66	131.40	26.28
November	41.65	41.19	39.03	31.64	41.21	194.72	38.94
December	19.83	24.15	17.82	18.46	24.50	104.76	20.95
Totals	318.79	305.66	262.47	230.86	308.83		
Averages	26.57	25.47	21.87	19.24	25.74		

Rainfall at five deposit gauge stations for 1965

TABLE B 6

Station	Rainfall in inches											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	4.73	0.51	4.81	2.56	2.60	2.56	3.15	2.88	2.60	2.68	5.00	5.08
2	4.43	0.47	4.06	2.84	2.72	2.72	3.23	3.15	2.72	2.84	4.81	4.77
3	4.61	0.43	4.61	2.40	2.76	2.44	2.80	2.84	2.64	2.68	5.00	4.89
4	4.89	0.51	4.45	2.99	2.60	3.13	3.23	3.51	2.79	2.64	4.96	5.44
5	4.61	0.55	4.49	3.07	2.68	2.92	3.31	3.39	2.17	2.52	5.40	5.63
Monthly Averages	4.65	0.49	4.48	2.77	2.67	2.75	3.14	3.15	2.58	2.67	5.03	5.16

Daily volumetric instrument (Station 18) maintained by Queen's University, Belfast

(Concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre)

TABLE B 7

Month	Smoke		SO ₂	
	M.A.	H.D.R.	M.A.	H.D.R.
January	208	796	131	381
February	361	880	193	406
March	218	520	141	309
April	109	420	115	226
May	79	192	115	234
June	55	200	92	215
July	68	202	107	179
August	73	217	70	187
September	97	162	113	187
October	222	732	146	310
November	243	452	171	248
December	218	684	169	336

Result of Daily Volumetric Instruments maintained by the Health Department
(Concentration of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide in microgrammes per cubic metre)

TABLE B 8

Month	STATIONS																	
	8			9			10			11			12			13		
	Smoke		SO _f	Smoke		SO ₂	Smoke		SO ₂	Smoke		SO ₂	Smoke		SO ₂	Smoke		SO ₂
	ma	hdr	ma	hdr	ma	hdr	ma	hdr	ma	hdr	ma	hdr	ma	hdr	ma	hdr	ma	hdr
January	228	520	190	460	310	668	154	355	88	198	88	276	96	197	342	684	153	403
February	260	1512	217	721	441	1148	241	465	133	332	211	688	224	816	103	237	269	1136
March	199	416	211	328	260	396	150	350	70	131	115	228	71	177	163	428	76	148
April	174	512	104	219	159	296	93	162	82	188	51	100	63	162	36	109	84	204
May	84	170	76	134	117	260	73	128	53	116	32	65	52	104	24	68	67	132
June	60	157	58	153	74	179	63	218	40	104	38	98	34	154	25	92	51	124
July	69	122	61	287	77	159	92	364	37	54	40	77	42	87	21	44	49	98
August	63	239	67	169	82	179	76	176	43	96	43	92	39	103	22	90	45	103
September	90	230	114	377	174	195	114	278	59	115	58	93	71	105	49	124	120	230
October	166	740	189	460	252	810	138	316	116	289	84	250	132	479	71	270	135	370
November	150	600	163	337	329	493	147	206	135	344	84	230	121	304	62	109	149	380
December	202	767	132	295	297	731	121	231	159	421	74	146	127	223	35	54	184	390

ma—Monthly average. hrd—Highest daily reading.

Heaviest Pollution—

Smoke—College Street, 5th February, 1,512 Mg. per cu. metre.

SO₂—College Street, 6th February, 721 Mg. per cu. metre.

Highest Pollution—

Smoke—College Street, 16th August, 4 Mg. per cu. metre.

SO₂—North Road: Balmoral Avenue: Falls Road, 12th August, 0 Mg. per cu. metre.

PORT SANITARY

Due to demolition and other preparatory operations for the reconstruction of berthing space at Donegall Quay, space for the reception of cargo became somewhat restricted, with the result that isolation of foodstuffs from other cargo became less readily possible. To reduce the risk of contamination of foodstuffs, due to existing conditions with attendant dust and debris, we required more use to be made of wooden pallets, covers and empty containers. In one instance the Port Public Health Inspectors discovered nets of vegetables about to be set down upon a part of the shed floor which had been previously used for the storage of sulphate of ammonia over a considerable period. The resultant permeation of the shed floor is evident in damp weather, when the surface quickly becomes damp sticky, attractive to dirt and capable of contaminating anything deposited on it. In another instance where the entire floor space in a dockside shed reacts similarly from previous chemical storage, we have requested the Belfast Harbour Commissioners' officials to avoid using this shed for the discharge of any foodstuffs, until the floor has been freed from chemical contamination.

At the cross-channel berths, principally Donegall Quay, where cargoes are of a general nature, considerable quantities of foodstuffs (bagged, crated, cartoned and at times in an open state) are discharged. It is here that the risk of contamination is greatest, as the mode of packaging, wrapping, handling, conveyance and setting down is not always what could be desired. As there are daily arrivals of foodstuffs at sheds throughout the entire dock area some difficulty is experienced in keeping such cargoes under continual observation during discharge and dispatch. If improvements in wrapping, packing, ship's stowage, etc., of easily contaminated foodstuffs were required, personal or written communication with local shipping companies, agents, shippers and stevedores usually produced satisfactory results, but constant reminders have been needed in some cases. In several instances cross-channel pork exporters were notified that the materials used in, and the method of, baling pork gammons were inadequate to protect against contamination. Amongst other things, we asked for the use of a heavier, closer woven type of hessian, the addition of an inner lining and more secure binding of the bales. Cross-channel Port Health Authorities concerned were notified of these requests, for their information. In order to afford the fullest protection to cargoes of this nature, most of which arrive at the Liverpool shed, Donegall Quay, the shipping company mainly concerned was asked to provide a special metal container coated externally and internally with good quality white paint, wherein meat discharged into shed can be kept clean and cool while awaiting collection.

In several containers of cartoned frozen Australian meat and offals consigned from Preston to Belfast, defrosting of the contents had taken place in transit with resultant deterioration of cartons and risk of mould formation or contamination of the contents during handling. The shipping company concerned was asked to require the shippers to provide insulated containers or otherwise to ensure that future consignments were maintained at the optimum chill temperature during transit. On several occasions when frozen imported mutton, enveloped only in mutton cloth, was about to be loaded for transfer from shed to cold store, the Inspectors required the provision of an enveloping clean cloth over the lorry load. One consignment of meat products of Dutch origin arrived at the port via Antwerp. Affixed to the cartons were the approved Official Certificates for Holland and Belgium. The original Dutch Official Certificate being in accordance with the requirements of the Imported Food Regulations, landing of the consignment was permitted.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food issued a large number of modifications of the Official Certificates which are required to accompany consignments of imported meat and meat products. Current certificates are now required to include the establishment number issued to the producer. Other modifications included alterations in the design of certificates.

From a consignment of Dutch pork luncheon meat samples were taken from a number of cartons. Analysis showed staining from ferruginous matter absorbed from the cans. On surrender, 20½ cartons, each containing 48 x 12 ounce cans, were destroyed under supervision as being unfit for human consumption.

Early in the year a quantity of Argentine corned beef, which had been held in store in Belfast pending decision by the Ministry of Health, was released for shipment to Wales. The Port Public Health Inspectors arranged with the shipper to isolate this consignment in a sealed container, for shipment to Cardiff by sea and thence to Newport, Mon., by road. To prevent access to the consignment at any time during transit, other commodities originally packed in the container were removed to avoid risk of accidental removal of the corned beef before the container reached its destination.

On 29th December 1964, a consignment of Canadian canned hams, marked C.M.P. Hull, in 9,629 cartons of 12 x 1½ lb. cans, arrived from Rotterdam. This consignment had previously been landed at Hull, there rejected as not bearing the current Canadian Official Certificate and required Board of

Trade Import Licence and subsequently re-exported from Hull to Rotterdam. At the end of the year the consignment was still impounded in a shed at Belfast, pending disposal outside the U.K., H.M. Customs (Shipping and Landing Branch) have been requested to keep the Belfast Port Sanitary Authority advised of any negotiations regarding the removal of this consignment.

Examination and sampling for physical/chemical analysis were done on all consignments of imported groundnuts in shell. In no case was aflatoxin found to be present in excess of the permitted 0.05 p.p.m. In each case the result of sampling was forwarded to the Ministry of Health and Social Services. Following a meeting held at the Ministry of Health, London, at which previous sampling procedure was reviewed, the future method of sampling was agreed upon, the amount of sample being determined by the size of the consignment after removal of wet or obviously mouldy bags. During inspection of some consignments it was found that information relating to country or origin, batch numbers (indicating packers) etc., (normally present on bags) was absent, thus necessitating examination of the cargo manifest and other enquiries.

Shipping companies, agents and stevedores concerned with the importation of flour were requested to ensure protection against contamination of bags by spillage, residue of other cargoes, dirt carried into sheds by wheels of vehicles, close proximity to other cargo, etc. Where consignments were small such as in part general cargo and shed space restricted, wooden pallets were used. In other cases heavy dunnage paper was spread on shed floors under the bottom tiers of stacks. Where flour cargo was likely to be subject to contact with passing vehicles or bird droppings, cloth covering of stacks was required.

Large consignments of pork (sides and cuts) in mutton cloth and hams, shoulders, ribs, etc., in strong clean cartons, to the extent of 3,241 tons were exported from Belfast to Canada and the U.S.A. A further 4,051 tons were consigned to cross-channel ports. The consignments for foreign export were delivered to the docks in insulated meat containers, some with built-in refrigeration units and others using solid CO₂ packs. Special platforms and equipment, maintained in a clean condition, were used in loading and dockers and others concerned in handling the cargo were dressed in clean, white protective clothing and caps. Smaller quantities of pork in the form of fat-ends, stumps, hog-casings, etc., were barrelled and shipped to Western Germany. Pickled herrings, similarly packed, were shipped to the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

Following discussion with officials of the Belfast and District Water Commissioners regarding modification of the methods of supplying drinking water to vessels from quayside hydrants, plastic covering bags have been fitted to hose and standpipe outlets during their carriage and hoisting aboard, as an interim measure pending the working out of further improvements. The Belfast Harbour Commissioners were asked to take measures for maximum protection against entry of surface water into a hydrant guard box, so as to avoid risk of contamination of water supply, and to fit caps to all hydrant outlets. A serious source of likely contamination of ships' drinking water (at least 35 instances of which were observed during the past year) is from waste and soil matter discharged from vessels onto quay surfaces, often in close proximity to supply hydrants. Such instances are immediately notified to the ships' officers and they are required to take steps immediately to cleanse the area and to avoid repetition. Such contamination is not confined to drinking water: it can affect cargo during discharge, can be carried into sheds by truck wheels or on dockers' feet and also can foul hand ropes and mooring lines with subsequent transfer to the hands of boatmen. It is possible for such discharges to penetrate water hydrant guard-box lids, the hydrant outlets being immediately under the orifices in the lids. In many instances this unsavoury discharge takes place during the night or early morning and the effect on quay surfaces is influenced by the state of the tide, which might result in the over-board discharges coming above the level of quayside surfaces. It is suggested that Berthing Masters should notify Masters of ships, on arrival at the port, that such discharges are forbidden by both the Public Health Act and the Harbour Bye-Laws, thus reducing the incidence of this undesirable practice.

The Clean Air Act 1965 came into operation on the 1st July 1965 and applies to vessels in accordance with the requirements of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1965 made thereunder and 96 observations each of 30 minutes duration were made. Where emissions of black or continuous dark smoke occurred, the Master or Chief Engineer was contacted and in every case the emission was reduced. More frequent occurrence of smoke discharge takes place at the shipyard fitting-out berths than elsewhere, due to lighting up, boiler testing, etc., in new vessels and those undergoing refit. When deemed necessary, complaint to the shipyard manager has the desired effect. With the exception of a small number of tugs and harbour craft, there are no coal burning vessels at the port. The remaining two coal-fired cross-channel colliers were taken off service for breaking up, late in the year.

The British Petroleum refinery drew attention to the slippery condition of the surface of the jetty at the oil wharf and advised against the wearing of rubber soled footwear by those using the jetty. This precaution applies generally in ships' inspection and the Port Health Officers and Students, Pests Officers and others who may accompany them are advised accordingly.

H.M. Customs (Waterguard Branch) and the Pilot Service were notified of alterations in the Public Health (Ships) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1965 as follows:—

Regulation 3 (2) (a): Extension of "excepted ports" to include ports on the coasts of Greece and Italy.

Regulation 7(1): substitution for Regulation 16 (1) of the P.H. (Ships) Regulations (N.I.) 1954 relating to the completion of Maritime Declaration of Health Forms: "provided that in the case of a ship which during its voyage has not been in any foreign port other than an excepted port, the Master shall not be bound to comply with the provisions of this Regulation unless he has been notified by the Medical Officer that compliance with these Regulations is necessary on account of danger to public health."

A crew member of the M/V "Border Pele" was disembarked at the B.P. Oil Refinery jetty and admitted to the Northern Ireland Fever Hospital as a suspected case of Typhoid Fever. Investigation and disinfection were carried out but the diagnosis of typhoid was not subsequently confirmed.

A number of vessels were found to be rodent infested in varying degrees, mainly in cargo spaces, and in all cases interim eradication measures were taken by baiting and trapping also fitting of rat guards to mooring lines, together with examination of cargo discharged into sheds so as to prevent spread of infestation ashore. Subsequent discharge ports were notified of the conditions found and treatment given locally. In a number of cases, the eventual fumigation resulted in considerable kills. Stores, timber stacks and grounds adjacent to dockside sheds, where rubbish, etc., if permitted to accumulate, offers rodent harbourage, were kept under continual observation. In several instances, hay, straw, wood-wool, and other packing materials removed from containers and returned to storage and loading bays were found to have become rodent infested and in a condition suitable for insect breeding. The companies concerned removed the material immediately on request.

In 32 vessels treatment of ships' accommodation was necessary to eradicate insects (in most cases cockroaches and to a lesser extent houseflies). In one large foreign-going freighter, inspection revealed the presence of cockroaches throughout the crew's accommodation and bed-bugs in two seamen's rooms. The accommodation was fumigated with insecticidal smoke generators followed by application of insecticide to bunks, cupboards, drawers, settee backs, etc., and a considerable knock-down was observed. The vessel was kept under continual inspection whilst in port and no live insects were subsequently found. The next port of discharge was notified of the treatment given and the results.

The Belfast Harbour Commissioners have now provided covered metal bins for the reception of spillage in the deep-water dockside sheds, into which large consignments of bagged raw material for use in the manufacture of provender are discharged, thus reducing the availability to rats of attractive feeding and the likelihood of any insect infestation spreading to other stored cargo. These bins are emptied frequently and at the same time other accumulations of material suitable for rodent harbourage are removed. It would be helpful if similar containers were provided and removal services extended to vessels for the reception of galley swill and other rubbish which accumulates during the stay of ships in port, which at times is protracted. In some cases, due to the lack of metal containers on board, open oil drums, tea-chests and cartons are used or refuse is allowed to accumulate on deck, often near to gangways or mooring lines, both of which offer easy access during the night to rodents attracted by the swill. A removal service would avoid the accumulating of waste matter on board until it can be disposed of at sea.

Regular contact is maintained with the Waterguard Officers and the Landing and Shipping Branch of H.M. Customs and Excise, the Immigration Officers, Marine Survey Officers of the Board of Trade, the Portal Inspection Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Belfast Harbour Commissioners, Belfast Water Commissioners and the Harbour Masters at Bangor and Carrickfergus, all of whom have been most helpful and co-operative.

Ships launched by Harland and Wolff Ltd., during 1965:—

"Edenfield"	Single screw tanker	Gross tonnage	35,805
"British Centaur"	do.	do.	37,985
"La Estancia"	Single screw bulk carrier	do.	28,007
"La Sierra"	do.	do.	28,007
"Eskfield"	(Naval) New midships section	do.	1,850
Small Craft		do.	1,835

Machinery Delivered:—

"Tower Bridge"	13,860	i.h.p.
"Oakwood"	13,860	i.h.p.
"Buccleuch"	16,170	i.h.p.
"Cotswold"	16,170	i.h.p.

Among the vessels which underwent refit were:—

Liner:	"Caronia".
Cargo vessels:	"Crystal Jewel", "Crystal Cube", "Caxton", "Ellen Neilsen", "Kyra", "Otterburn", "Port Invercargil", "Port Campbell", "Port Hobart", "Port St. Lawrence", "Waiwera", also the larger vessels of the Head Line fleet.
Coast-wise cargo vessels:	"Caledonian Coast", "Lancashire Coast", "Hibernian Coast", "Lairdscrest", "Kelvin", "Talisker", "Ulster Sportsman", "Mayfair Sapphire", also the coastal fleet of John Kelly, Ltd.
Tankers:	"George Peacock", "Eskfield", "British Ambassador", "Beechwood".
Cross-channel cargo/ passenger vessels:	"Ulster Monarch", "Ulster Prince", "Royal Scotsman", "Royal Ulsterman", "Irish Coast", "Scottish Coast", "Leinster", "Munster", "Cambria", and a number of Dutch and German coasting vessels.

The expenses of the Port Sanitary Authority are contributed by the Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities in the following proportions:—

Corporation of Belfast	..	..	..	92 per cent
Carrickfergus Urban District Council	..	..	..	1 per cent
Holywood Urban District Council	..	..	..	1 per cent
Bangor Borough Council	..	..	..	1 per cent
Newtownabbey Urban District Council	..	..	..	1½ per cent
Castlereagh Rural District Council	..	..	..	1½ per cent
Larne Rural District Council	..	..	..	1 per cent
North Down Rural District Council	..	..	..	1 per cent

Amount of shipping entering the port during the year 1965:—

TABLE B 9

From	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number recorded as defective	Ships on which defects were remedied	Ships reported as having had infectious disease on board during the voyage
			By Medical Officer	By Port Public Health Inspector			
FOREIGN: Steam } Motor }	1,182	2,163,060	36	1,176	97	92	14
COASTWISE: Steam } Motor }	6,761	5,205,023	8	1,494	61	60	4
TOTALS	7,943	7,368,083	44	2,670	158	152	18

Included in the above table are arrivals at Bangor and Carrickfergus.

Character of trade of port:—

(a) *Passenger traffic (other than coastwise) during the year:—*

TABLE B 10

Passengers	Aliens		British		Total		Refused leave to land
	Forces	Civilian	Forces	Civilian	Forces	Civilian	
Inwards by ship	34	610	—	626	34	1,236	2
Inwards by aircraft	79	685	1,169	3,879	1,248	4,564	—
TOTAL	113	1,295	1,169	4,505	1,282	5,800	2
Outwards by ship	23	393	—	456	23	872	Refused leave to embark
							—
							—
Outward by aircraft	84	448	1,733	3,957	1,817	4,405	—
TOTAL	107	841	1,733	4,413	1,840	5,277	—

(b) *Cargo traffic:—*

Principal Imports:—Maize; wheat; barley; oats; flour; butter; fresh dried and canned fruits; meat and meat products; tea; sugar; fish; vegetables; eggs (frozen and powder); desiccated coconut; wines; ales; cordials; carobs; grain, offals; cattle; pig and poultry fodder; hides (cured); timber; wood-pulp; paper; flax; hemp; coir; sisal; rayon fibre; chemicals; fertilizers; crude and industrial oils; coke; coal; duralium; tin-plate; iron; steel; brass; copper and its alloys; machinery; cement; building materials; vehicles; tar; asphalt; tobacco (leaf and manufactured); cigarettes.

Principal Exports:—Eggs; bacon; pork; poultry; rabbits; hares; fresh fish; shellfish; potatoes; apples; whiskey; cattle; sheep; pigs; hides (wet); grass seed; machinery; ropes; twine; thread; linen; tobacco; cigarettes; scrap metal.

(c) *Foreign ports from which ships arrived:—*

TABLE B 11

Aarhus	4	Christiansund	3	Las Palmas	2	Port Alfred	11
Abidjan	3	Cochin	3	La Salinas	3	Port Arthur	2
Adelaide	1	Colombo	1	La Spezia	1	Port Churchill	2
Albany	1	Concarneau	1	Leghorn	1	Port Lincoln	1
Algiers	1	Constanza	2	Le Leque	1	Port of Spain	2
Allepy	7	Copenhagen	19	Leningrad	1	Port St. Joe	1
Almeria	3	Corpus Christi	3	Le Treport	1	Port Sudan	1
Amsterdam	25	Corral	1	Libourne	1	Pugwash	1
Antwerp	46	Curacao	2	Limasol	2	Quebec	9
Appingadam	2	Dahouet	3	Lisbon	1	Rangoon	3
Archangel	5	Dakar	7	Liverpool, N.S.	1	Reyjavik	1
Arica	1	Dalhousie	3	L'Orient	18	Riga	4
Augustenburg	1	Delfzijl	14	Lourenco Marques	2	Rio de Janiero	1
Bahia Blanca	1	Detroit	1	Luderitz Bay	2	Rosario	3
Baie Comeau	4	Djibouti	2	Madras	2	Rotterdam	124
Baltimore	1	Dubrovnik	1	Malaga	6	Rouen	51
Bandar Mashur	22	Dunkirk	12	Malmö	4	Roughfort	1
Banias	1	Durban	9	Mantyluoto	3	Salerno	1
Barbados	1	East London	1	Marans	2	Salvesborg	1
Barcelona	7	Elvelandet	1	Mariestadt	1	Sande	1
Bathurst	1	Emden	1	Melbourne	2	San Sebastian	31
Baybills	2	Esbjerg	1	Mersin	1	Sapele	1
Bay City	1	Etel	9	Middleburg	4	Sas Van Gent	5
Bayonne	15	Famagusta	11	Middlefart	2	Sheet Harbour	2
Bedi Bunder	2	Faskruds fjordur	2	Mina-al-Ahmadi	10	Skagen	2
Beira	15	Fecamp	2	Miricmichi	2	Skoghall	1
Bergen	3	Fortwilliam	2	Mo-i-Rana	1	St. Briec	1
Bolungarík	1	Fosnabag	1	Molde	1	St. John, N.B.	12
Bombay	6	Freetown	1	Mombasa	8	Saint Johns, N.F.	1
Bordeaux	11	Fremantle	4	Monstras	1	St. Malo	7
Boston, Mass.	2	Galle	1	Montevideo	1	South Nelson	1
Brake	1	Gandia	2	Montreal	15	Stenshaven	2
Bremen	8	Georgetown	1	Murmansk	4	Stettin	2
Bremerhaven	2	Ghent	47	Naantale	1	Stockholm	1
Breskens	4	Gothenberg	25	Naniamo	2	Svenborg	1
Bridgewater, N.S.	2	Groningen	14	Nantes	2	Sydney	1
Brisbane	1	Haarlem	1	Naples	2	Szczecin	4
Brunswick	1	Haifa	1	Neskaupstadur	1	Takoradi	2
Brussels	1	Halifax, N.S.	3	Newcastle, N.B.	3	Tanga	2
Buenos Aires	7	Hamburg	33	New Orleans	1	Terneuzen	5
Burin	1	Hamina	11	Newport News	5	Thomso	2
Burutu	1	Hango	1	New Westminster	2	Three Rivers	5
Cadiz	1	Harbour Breton	1	New York	3	Toledo	4
Caen	3	Haugesund	2	Nexo	1	Trincomali	1
Cagliari	1	Haukipudas	3	Norfolk, Va.	6	Trinidad	1
Calcutta	1	Helsinki	2	Norkopping	3	Tunis	3
Calicut	1	Hjalteyri	1	Norrsundet	1	Ulafsvik	1
Callao	1	Hobart	1	Odda	3	Valencia	6
Campbellton, N.B.	1	Hornafjordur	1	Odense	5	Vallvik	1
Capelle-aux-Bois	1	Honfleur	1	Oran	6	Vancouver	12
Capetown	22	Houston	2	Oslo	14	Vasteras	3
Cartagena	13	Isnaes	2	Oxelsund	2	Vita	1
Casablanca	1	Jakobstad	1	Paita	1	Vostizza	1
Catakion	1	Kakinada	2	Palermo	1	Walkom	1
Ceuta	3	Karachi	2	Palma de Majorca	1	Wallaroo	1
Chalna	1	Keflavik	3	Paphos	1	Walvis Bay	9
Chancoy	1	Klaipeda	1	Pasajes	3	Wemedlinge	1
Charleston	1	Kotka	9	Pastellilo	2	Wilmington	3
Chicago	2	Lagos	3	Patras	2	Wormerveer	3
Chimbote	1	Larvik	1	Philadelphia	7	Ymuiden	1
Chittagong	3	La Pallice	18	Pirnaviken	1	Zaandam	1
						Zanzibar	1
						Zeebrugge	1

The nationalities of the ships which arrived in the port and were inspected were as follows:—

TABLE B 12

American	9	Faeroese	1	Israeli	3	Republic of Ireland	25
Argentine	2	Finnish	5	Italian	8	Rumanian	2
Belgian	8	French	62	Japanese	1	Russian	16
British	1,421	German (East)	4	Lebanese	4	South African	9
Bulgarian	1	German (West)	229	Liberian	11	Spanish	43
Canadian	1	Ghanaian	1	Nigerian	1	Swedish	33
Cypriot	1	Greek	21	Norwegian	65	Swiss	1
Danish	63	Icelandic	9	Panamanian	3	Turkish	1
Dutch	541	Indian	10	Polish	6	United Arab Republic	1
						Yugoslavian	3

The Aliens Order 1953 (S.I. 1671/1953)

Under Articles 30 and 33 of the above Order, Dr. J. McA. Taggart, Dr. W. J. McLeod and Dr. A. L. Walby have been appointed by the Ministry of Health and Social Services as Medical Inspectors for the Port of Belfast for the purposes of the Order.

Ships carrying aliens including those granted temporary shore leave 159 inwards; 67 outwards

Aircraft carrying aliens 39 inwards; 32 outwards

Water supply

(a) *and (b) for the port and shipping:—*

The port fresh water supply is obtained from the Belfast City and District Water Commissioners' mains which feed the Belfast Harbour Commissioners' quayside mains and hydrants. Vessels are supplied from quayside hydrants by the use of meter/standpipes and hoses under the control of the Water Commissioners.

(c) *Water boats:—*

There are no water boats at the port.

Water Sampling

44 samples of drinking water were taken on board vessels and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. 40 of these samples were found to be highly satisfactory and 4 samples unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliform organisms. In no case were organisms of faecal origin present. Where examination revealed contamination the ships' water tanks, pumps and systems were thoroughly flushed and chlorinated with effective results in every case.

Public Health (Ships) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1954-1964:—

Arrangements for dealing with Declaration of Health forms:—

Declaration of Health forms as recommended by the Association of Sea and Air Port Health Authorities of the British Isles are in use at the port. Special instructions relative to the Port of Belfast are given on the fourth page and a supply of these forms is distributed to H.M. Customs Officers and the Belfast Harbour Commissioners for the use of the Pilotage service.

A Declaration of Health form signed by the master and countersigned by the Ship's surgeon (where one is carried) is received from each ship arriving at the port from a foreign port. The Declaration of Health form is received by the Customs Officer or the Port Public Health Inspector on the arrival of the ship. The answers to the questions contained in the Declaration are scrutinised and supplementary questions asked. In cases where the Customs Officer first boards the ship and Declaration of Health is satisfactory, pratique is granted. If the Declaration of Health is not satisfactory, the circumstances are immediately reported to the Port Medical Officer, who makes investigations before

passengers or crew are allowed to land. Ships arriving at the port are required to display the appropriate quarantine signals as laid down in the regulations. 514 completed Declaration of Health forms were received from vessels arriving at the port from foreign ports other than "excepted ports."

Boarding of ships on arrival:—

All ships arriving from a foreign port are boarded on arrival by an officer of H.M. Customs and an officer of the Port Sanitary Authority.

Notification to the Authority of inward ships requiring special attention (wireless messages, land signal stations, information from pilots, Customs officers, etc.):—

Arrangements for the transmission of wireless messages from inward bound ships requiring special attention under the Regulations have been made with the various shipping companies and agents in Belfast. Under the arrangements the shipping companies receive the wireless message required under Regulation 13 and forward the information to the Port Medical Officer. Alternatively, or in addition, wireless messages are received direct by the Port Sanitary Authority, the telegraphic address "Portelth, Belfast" having been registered for this purpose. (Regulation 14 (1) and (2)). No land signalling system is in operation. Close co-operation exists between the Port Sanitary Authority and the Officers of H.M. Customs and notifications of ships requiring special attention are received from the latter.

Mooring stations designated under Regulations 22 to 30:—

With the concurrence of H.M. Customs and the Belfast Harbour Commissioners, the ordinary places of mooring, discharge or loading have been designated mooring stations in relation to inward ships from foreign ports.

Experience of working of Regulation 18: restriction on boarding or leaving ships:—

In carrying out the provisions of this Regulation during the year no difficulty arose and it was not necessary to require passengers to furnish names and destinations, etc., as there was no case of infectious disease on board any ship arriving at the port which required this procedure.

Arrangements made for:—

Regulation 5 (c) (i): Premises or waiting rooms for medical inspection:—

There are at present no premises set apart as a Customs examination hall, waiting rooms or rooms for medical inspection of passengers, as there are no direct passenger sailings between this port and foreign ports. Passengers who arrive by direct cargo ships from foreign ports are examined, if necessary, on board the particular ship.

Regulation 5 (c) (ii): Premises for temporary isolation of persons as required by the regulations:—

None provided.

Regulations 5 (c) (iii): Cleansing, disinfecting or disinfection of ships, persons or clothing:—

After the removal of a case or cases of infectious disease, disinfection of the ships is carried out by the Port Public Health Inspectors. Clothing and other effects are removed to the Health Committee's Disinfecting Station, Laganbank Road, where they are subjected to steam pressure disinfection. The cleansing of persons is also carried out at this station at which suitable facilities have been provided for this purpose.

Regulation 5 (d): Arrangements for reception into hospital of persons as required by the regulations:—

The N.I. Hospitals Authority make provision for the reception of cases of infectious diseases at the Northern Ireland Fever Hospital at Purdysburn. Separate premises situated in the hospital grounds, but self contained and isolated from the other hospital buildings, are available for the reception of cases of smallpox.

*Regulations 5 (e): Ambulance transport:—*The port makes use of the facilities provided for ambulance transport in the City by the N.I. Hospitals Authority.

Regulations 5 (f): Supervision of contacts:— 7 notifications regarding contacts of infectious diseases were received from other Sea and Airport Health Authorities during the year.

Regulation 9: Arrangement for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases among seamen under international agreement:—

Upon the arrival of a ship in the port, the Master is informed of arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease amongst the seamen. Pamphlets are left which give the location and time of V.D. Clinics and warning of the danger of venereal disease. If continuation of treatment at another port is necessary, the seaman's V44 is completed by the Medical Officer of the V.D. Clinic with particulars of treatment given. The Belfast Harbour Commissioners have permitted the display in the port area of Health Department notices warning of the necessity for diagnosis and information on treatment centres.

Arrangements for interment of the dead:—

These are dealt with by the shipping companies or their agents.

Cases of notifiable and other communicable diseases landed from ships (including coastwise ships)

TABLE B 13

Diseases	Cases during 1965		Ships concerned	Average cases for previous five years
	Passengers	Crew		
Chickenpox	3	—	3	1
Dysentery	—	1	1	3
Influenza	—	1	1	2
Measles	1	1	—	1
Pneumonia	—	1	1	1
Tonsillitis	—	3	3	2
Tuberculosis	2	1	3	3

Cases of notifiable and other communicable diseases occurring in vessels during voyage but disposed of prior to arrival

TABLE B 14

Disease	Cases in 1965		Ships concerned	Average cases for previous five years
	Passengers	Crew		
Chickenpox	1	1	2	1
Dysentery	—	2	2	1
Scabies	—	1	1	—
Tonsillitis	—	1	1	1

No cases of cholera, plague, relapsing fever, smallpox, typhus fever or yellow fever occurred and no plague infected rats were discovered during the year.

Other illnesses which occurred in vessels during voyage or on arrival at the port

TABLE B 15

Illness	Foreign-going	Coastwise
Abscesses	1	1
Bronchitis	4	—
Dental	4	2
Ear Discharge	1	—
Eczema	1	—
Gastritis	3	2
Hepatitis	2	—
Injury	11	3
Nephritis	1	—
Pyrexia	1	—
Rheumatism	3	—
Thrombosis	1	1
Venereal Disease	7	2

Measures against rodents

Steps taken for detection of rodent plague:—

In ships in port:—All ships arriving from ports where plague is endemic are boarded by the Port Public Health Inspector as soon as possible after berthing. Enquiries are made as to the prevalence of rats on board, and as to whether any sick or dead rats were found during the voyage. The ships are then inspected to ascertain the degree of rat infestation, and are periodically inspected during the time they remain in port in order to ascertain if any dead rats have been found in the cargo.

Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ship and shore:—

All ships arriving from foreign ports are required to affix rat-guards to all moorings and maintain them so affixed during the time they are in port. It is also recommended that the gangway or other communication with the shore should be raised at least eighteen inches from the ground.

Methods of deratting in ships:—

(a) Eradication measures in a vessel are influenced by the extent and location of the infestation. Where such is slight and confined, trapping and warfarin baiting will suffice. In other cases fumigation with hydrogen cyanide is resorted to. The latter is carried out by authorized contractors and in accordance with the provisions of the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Ships) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1952 and under the supervision of the Port Public Health Inspectors.

(b) Premises in the vicinity of docks, quays, etc.:—Sheds, wharves, roads and open spaces in the Belfast Harbour Commissioners' Estate receive routine warfarin baiting. Occupiers of premises within the Estate readily accede to requests for provision of rodent repressive treatment at their premises, where necessary. When necessary a written notice under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 is served on the occupiers of the premises concerned.

Measures taken for detection of rats in ships and on shore:—

(a) In ships:—Vessels arriving in the port are inspected by the Port Public Health Inspectors and Pests Officer to ascertain the presence of rodent infestation, the extent of same or any condition which would inhibit infestation.

(b) On shore:—Sheds, stores, other buildings and structures also timber stacks and open spaces receive continual inspection.

Inspections made by Pests Officer :—

Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,612
Dockside premises, sheds, stores, timber-stacks, building and fitting-out berths also yards and lands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,072

Rat proofing:—

(a) *Extent to which docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., are ratproof:—*

The quaysides of docks and basins in the port are mainly of solid granite construction with ferro-concrete or granite sett surfacing. In the case of jetties, wharves and quay extensions, some rat harbourage does exist in the under-jetty piling and frame work also in the stone facing of the river bank but the rat passage from one to the other is restricted by the sound construction of quayside surfacing. The use of concrete and/or granite setts laid on concrete in the construction of roads and shed floors ensures effective rat proofing in sheds and other dockside buildings.

(b) *Action to extend ratproofing:—*

(1) In ships:—Efforts are directed towards restricting free movement in vessels and preventing access to such attractive spaces as bilges for water, under ceilings, sheathing or casing for nesting and food stores. The use of tight fitting steel doors, sheet metal and expanded fine-mesh metal assures perfect protection.

(2) On Shore:—Dock-side premises receive inspection to ensure that they are maintained in sound condition against the entry and harbourage of rodents also that material favourable to harbourage and feeding is not permitted to accumulate. Most owners and occupiers of premises in the port area are fully aware of the damage to merchandise caused by rodents and adopt all practicable measures to prevent their entry.

On 9 occasions accumulations of material offering rodent harbourage were turned over, restacked or removed and rat-proofing was made good in 5 cases.

Number of rats destroyed during year

(1) On ships:—

TABLE B 16

Species	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Black	14	4	2	1	1	21	13	1	—	2	1	—	60
Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In addition to the above, 32 mice were destroyed.

(2) In docks, quays, wharves, warehouses etc.:—

TABLE B 17

Species	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Black	5	13	3	2	5	3	4	—	2	9	3	—	49
Brown	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	4	—	1	2	14

In addition to the above, 46 mice were destroyed. The number of rats destroyed as recorded in above table were those reported to the Port Public Health Inspectors and Pests Officer following enquiry from sweepers, storemen, pest eradicating operators, etc.

*Measures of rat destruction on plague "infected" or "suspected" ships or ships from plague infected ports which arrived at the port during the year:—*No plague infected or suspected ships arrived at the port during the year.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year

TABLE B 18

Net tonnage	Ships	Deratting certificates issued					De- ratting ex- emption certi- cates issued	Total certi- ficates issued
		After fumigation with			After trap- ping, poison- ing, etc.	Total		
		HCN	Sulphur	HCN and sulphur				
Up to 300 tons	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	26
From 301 tons to 1,000 tons	35	—	—	—	—	—	35	35
From 1,001 to 3,000 tons	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
From 3,001 to 10,000 tons	29	3	—	—	—	3	26	29
Over 10,000 tons	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Totals	108	3	—	—	—	3	105	108

9 Vessels, where rodent infestation was slight, were serviced by trapping and baiting.

Hygiene of crews' spaces:

Classification of nuisances:—

TABLE B 19

Nationality of ships	Inspected during 1965	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin, and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	1,421	11	113	145
Other nationalities	1,249	5	18	50

The defects found consisted of:—

TABLE B 20

	British	Others
Defects due to wear and tear of the following:		
Baths	1	—
Bilge, limbers and suctions	2	1
Chopping blocks	4	—
Coffee, milk and tea boilers	3	—
Cupboards and tables	1	—
Decks	9	1
Deckheads (insulation)	5	1
Drainage system and sullage tanks	—	1
Drinking water filters	3	—
Flue pipes	3	—
Flushing valves	6	1
Freshwater systems and valves	4	2
Freshwater tanks	1	—
Galley stoves	8	1
Grease traps	2	—
Grillers and toasters	2	—
Heating systems	1	—
Hold ceilings and casings	1	—
Lockers	6	1
Portlights and windows	9	3
Refrigerators, domestic and cargo	11	2
Refuse chute	1	—
Scupper pipes and fittings	4	—
Shower fittings	5	—
Soil discharges	2	1
Tiling	5	2
Urinal discharges and stalls	2	1
Ventilation systems	4	1
Ventilators	1	—
Wash basins	3	1
Waste discharges	8	1
W.C. basins	5	1
W.C. joints	1	—
W.C. seats	1	—
Other conditions:		
Bedding dirty	1	—
Bilges cleansed and painted	9	—
Crew and passenger accommodation cleansed	13	3
Crew and passenger accommodation painted	14	1
Disinfection, after infectious disease	2	2
Drinking water systems chlorinated	8	—
Drinking water tanks cleansed and cement-washed	8	1
Drinking water vessels cleansed	3	—
Dockside nuisances	21	14
Domestic refrigerators painted	10	—
Lockers painted	1	—
Refuse on deck removed	5	4
Rodent harbourage removed	1	—
Scuppers cleansed	8	5
Serviced for insects	20	12
Serviced for rodents	8	5
Sullage tanks cleansed	6	—
Swillbins provided	3	—
W.C. basins and compartments cleansed	6	5
W.C. compartments painted	2	1
Totals	273	73

Action taken following discovery of nuisances or other defects in vessels:—

Where the nuisance or defect has arisen from normal wear and tear, etc., verbal notice is given to the Master, if available, or to him through the Chief Officer, Chief Engineer, Chief Steward, or Duty Officer, according to which Department in the vessel is concerned. Where the vessel is undergoing refit, the Master, Marine Superintendent, or shipyard manager is contacted, and where the owners' sanction is required, the shipping agent. Where the nuisance or other condition arises from defect in original construction of the vessel, the Port Public Health Inspectors notify the Marine Survey Officer of the Board of Trade. Similar notification is made where, in the course of inspection of provision stores, ships' provisions are found to be adversely affected either from surroundings or condition, or in cases where drinking water storage tanks are so positioned as to be subject to heat.

Food Inspection

(1) *Action taken under the Food and Drugs Act (Northern Ireland) 1958 and relevant Regulations made thereunder:—*

The following samples of food were taken and submitted to

- (a) the Central Laboratory of the Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority for bacteriological examination:—

Canned fancy crab 1; corned beef 1; desiccated coconut 17; minced beef loaf 1; pate de fois truffe 1; pork luncheon meat 2.

- (b) the Public Analyst for chemical analysis:—

Bamboo shoots 1; boned chicken 1; braised steak 1; cherry pie filling 1; chopped ham 1; corn relish 1; diced peaches and pears 1; dried vegetable soup 1; fruit salad in syrup 1; gooseberry conserve 1; groundnuts 6; ham pate 1; lamb tongues 1; loganberry jam 1; minced beef loaf 1; mixed peel 1; peeled tomatoes 1; pink salmon 1; pork luncheon meat 1; prunes 1; ravioli 1; tea 1; tomato juice 1. A sample of pork luncheon meat showed extensive staining and 89 cans of it were surrendered and destroyed.

During the year all cargoes of foodstuffs on board vessels, in containers or stored in dockside sheds and warehouses were inspected regularly for the detection of unsound food and labelling requirements of imported meat and meat products. also to ensure that foodstuffs were handled, deposited and conveyed in such manner as to avoid contamination.

*Shellfish:—Information respecting any shellfish beds or layings within the area under the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority, stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Port Medical Officer, liable to pollution:—*There are no layings of shellfish within the area.

*Report of any action under the Public Health (Shellfish) (N.I.) Regulations 1936 or the Food and Drugs Act (N.I.) 1958:—*None taken. Under the Belfast Corporation Act 1930, it is an offence to gather shellfish within the area under the jurisdiction of the Belfast Sanitary Authority. Posters are exhibited in the vicinity of the Port area, warning the public against the gathering of shellfish.

TABLE B 21

	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Apples	2	—	—
Bread improver	3	—	—
Breakfast cereals	4	—	21
Brussels sprouts	—	—	20
Butter	1	3	9
Canned ham	—	1	1
Cling peaches	3	—	—
Confectionery	—	2	—
Desiccated coconut	19	2	6
Edible fat	2	2	8
Fillets of fish	—	2	14
Fresh pears	4	3	18
Fruit cocktail	—	—	19
Green grapes	—	1	17
Milk powder	1	—	—
Peach halves in syrup	—	—	17
Peach slices	—	1	17
Potatoes	6	1	20
Rolled oats	3	—	—
Rye bread	—	—	25
Sultanas	1	3	14
Unleavened bread	—	—	20

Dark Smoke (permitted periods) (Vessels) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1965: Smoke observations of ships' funnels:—

Number of observations (each of 30 minutes' duration) made during the year	96
Number observed discharging black smoke over three minutes in a continuous period of 30 minutes	12
Number observed discharging dark smoke continuously for periods longer than those permitted in the Schedule to the Regulations, during a continuous period of 30 minutes	8

Verbal notice was given by the Port Public Health Inspectors to Masters, Chief Engineers and Ships' Managers on 14 occasions regarding the volume and duration of emission of dark and black smoke from ships' funnels. In every case immediate remedy was effected. Opportunity is taken, especially when on visit to vessels using steam for heating or propulsion, to request Chief Engineers to prevent emission of dark smoke from funnels while vessels are in the port.

Routine and other inspections, additional to those tabulated elsewhere in the Report:—

- 810 visits to cross-channel passenger vessels.
- 1,196 re-inspections regarding defects, etc.
- 148 inspections regarding issue of Deratting and Deratting Exemption Certificates.

FACTORIES

Factories Acts (N.I.) 1938-1959

There were 2,685 factories on the Department's Register at the end of 1965, consisting of 2,436 factories with power and 249 factories without power, an increase of 92 over last year. Part of the reason for the increase in the number of factories was due to the large number of works of building, reconstruction and engineering being carried on in the city. There were, in addition to these factories, some 319 other premises consisting of workplaces, warehouses and premises not falling within the definition of factories under the Factories Acts. The total number of inspections of all types of factories is somewhat fewer than the previous year. This was due to the depleted strength of the Inspectorate and their re-deployment to carry out all the statutory duties devolving upon the department. The

decrease in the number of inspections had a corresponding effect on the number of contraventions discovered during the year, which also shows a percentage decrease.

A high degree of co-operation between owners and occupiers of factories and our Inspectors was enjoyed during the year. More work was carried out on verbal notices than usual, resulting in fewer statutory notices having to be issued: in the only one instance was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

The following plans from the City Surveyor's Department concerning alterations to existing buildings and the erection of new buildings were examined and reported on:—

Bakeries	5
Bookmakers' offices	12
Bread shops	5
Chemists	2
Factories	26
Hostels	2
Office buildings	31
Schools	13
Mixed shops (non-food)	23
Club Halls	2
Laundrettes and dry cleaners	20
Cinema	1
Warehouses	2
University buildings	2
Medical surgery	2
Hospitals	6
Banks	2
Library	1
Museum	1

In addition to the above plans there were 101 reports to the City Surveyor on planning applications made under the Planning Acts (N.I.) 1931 and 1944. A feature of these applications was the large number for laundrettes and dry cleaners. There were 17 new dry cleaning depots established during the year and the pattern was to install small dry cleaning plant and self service units, some of which were coin operated. As the solvents used in the dry cleaning machines, perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene, give off fumes which in certain circumstances could be injurious to health, the site and location of the proposed development were of great importance. Matters for consideration were the proximity of dwelling accommodation, necessary measures to protect the health of employees and the maximum recovery of the cleaning medium before discharge of the fumes to the atmosphere.

The following tables give details of the work carried out during the year in connection with the enforcement of the Factories Acts:—

Number of factories (Power) on Register	2,436
Number of factories (Non-Power) on Register	249
Other Premises	319

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

TABLE B 22

Premises	Inspections	Notices issued	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	2,809	101	—
Factories without mechanical power	202	1	—
*Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)	407	4	1
Totals	3,418	106	1

* Electrical Stations reckoned as factories.

TABLE B 23

Particulars	Instances	Remedied	Referred to Chief Factory Inspector	Prosecutions	Outstanding
Want of cleanliness (Sect. 1)	23	22	1	—	2
Overcrowding (Sect. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (Sect. 3)	5	0	5	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (Sect. 4)	5	2	3	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (Sect. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (Sect. 7):—					
Insufficient	26	12	—	1	14
Unsuitable or defective	319	276	—	—	63
Not separate for the sexes	2	2	—	—	1
Other offences (excluding offences relating to homework, which are reported in Table B.24)	12	2	12	1	8
Totals	392	316*	21	2	88

* Defects remedied include defects outstanding from last year

Factory Outworkers (Homework)

TABLE B 24

Nature of Work	Inspections	Outwork in unwholesome premises (Section 115)			Outwork in infected premises (Sections 116/117)		
		Instances	Statutory notices served	Prose- cutions	Instances	Orders made	Prosecutions
1. Making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of wearing apparel ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Making-up, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of table linen, (including in the term "linen" articles of cotton and linen mixtures)	139	1	1	—	2	1	—
Totals	147	1	1	—	2	1	—

Outworkers' premises within the City, notified during the year	480
Notices sent to factories employing outworkers	78
Notices for failing to keep or send lists of outworkers	16
Outworkers notified from other districts	18
Outworkers notified to districts outside the City	313

In addition to the provisions of the Factories Acts relating to Local Authority responsibilities, factories are also subject to the provisions of the Public Health Acts in so far as public health nuisances are concerned. Consequently, during the visits to factories, such nuisances as damp conditions, structural defects, etc., are actioned under the Public Health Acts. Details are as follows:—

Inspections of factories and workplaces under the Public Health Acts (N.I.) 1878 to 1926 and the Belfast Corporation Acts 1845 to 1961:—

Nuisances discovered	174
Statutory notices issued	103
Nuisances abated	140
Dangerous structures, risk of fire, etc., reported to the City Surveyor	14

Bakehouses

The following foodstuffs examined in bakehouses were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered and destroyed:—

4 cwt. of spice
17 lbs. of apples
1 gallon of milk
4 tins of fruit
16 pastry
2 doz. of eggs

The table below sets out particulars of the conditions found in bakehouses and the action taken by the Department.

TABLE B 25

Defects	Instances	Notices	Remedied	Out-standing
Want of cleanliness in food rooms	22	8	25	3
Food rooms requiring redecoration	37	18	35	6
Ceiling, walls, floors, doors, etc., in disrepair	23	8	21	12
Equipment worn or defective, requiring repair or renewal	3	2	4	—
Cleanliness of machinery, tables, benches, utensils not observed	2	1	12	1
Sanitary conveniences so placed that offensive odours could penetrate food room	—	—	2	—
Unsuitable refuse containers and disposal	2	1	2	—
Unsuitable washing facilities for personal hygiene	30	24	22	13
Unsuitable washing facilities for equipment and machinery	—	—	1	1
Suitable and sufficient ventilation of food rooms not provided or maintained	2	2	2	1
Walls and ceilings of cooking and food preparation rooms not readily cleansed	—	—	1	—
Drain inlets within food rooms	1	1	1	—
Suitable precautions not taken to prevent contamination of food by insects, dirt, animal or otherwise	3	3	3	—
Other defects	7	6	13	6
Totals	132	74	144*	43

* Defects remedied include defects outstanding from the previous year.

Two summonses were issued by the Department during the year on bakehouse owners for offences under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations (N.I.) 1964; one for failing to secure the cleanliness of food rooms which resulted in a fine of £10 plus costs and one for unsuitable washing facilities in which case a fine of 10/- plus costs was imposed.

Bread Shops

Bread shops on register at 1st January, 1965	294
Deletions	..	..	6
Additions (new premises)	..	..	48
Bread shops on register at 31st December, 1965	..	..	336
Inspections during the year	..	..	848

TABLE B 26

Defects	Instances	Notices	Remedied	Out-standing
Want of cleanliness of food rooms	3	3	3	—
Want of cleanliness of persons handling food	1	1	1	—
Ventilation inadequate or not being maintained	3	3	1	2
Drain inlets within food rooms	—	—	—	—
Ceilings, walls, floors, windows, doors, etc., in disrepair	3	1	3	1
Ceilings, walls, floors, windows, doors, etc., requiring cleansing	4	4	2	—
Suitable and sufficient washing facilities not provided	2	2	1	1
Cleanliness of utensils, benches, food containers, etc., not observed	1	1	1	—
Other defects	4	3	4	3
Totals	21	18	16*	7

* Defects remedied include defects outstanding from the previous year.

The number of new bread shops established in the City during the year (48) was a considerable increase over previous years. This was due to the larger bakeries opening up their own retail bread shops. The bakeries contend the housewife is now more choosy in her tastes, likes variety and wishes to see the products before buying.

Betting and Lotteries Act (N.I.) 1957

Number of bookmakers' offices operating in the City	115
Applications made to the Courts for certificates of suitability	118
Certificates of suitability refused	1
Applications withdrawn	1
Objections on public health grounds	4

One additional bookmaker's office was opened in the City in 1965. The Department lodged four objections with the Courts opposing the granting of certificates of suitability on various public health grounds. In one of these cases the application was withdrawn. In two cases the Department's objections were withdrawn at the hearing because the work required to make the premises suitable had been carried out satisfactorily. In the fourth instance the Court refused to grant a licence.

Non-Industrial Premises

There were 169 inspections of office premises during the year, most of which resulted from complaints made to the Department of contraventions of the Public Health Acts.

The following table gives particulars of the conditions found:—

TABLE B 27

Conditions	Instances	Notices	Remedied
Offices overcrowded	4	4	3
Offices inadequately ventilated	2	2	2
Offices inadequately lighted	2	2	2
Offices inadequately heated	—	—	—
Offices dirty	1	1	1
Stairways and passages dirty	1	1	3
Offices, etc., requiring redecoration	3	2	3
Offices not free from noxious fumes	3	3	3
Offices in a damp state	4	4	3
Offices in a defective condition	1	1	1
Unsuitable or no drinking water	—	—	—
Unsuitable or no washing facilities	—	—	—
Other defects	38	30	19
<i>Sanitary Accommodation:</i>			
Insufficient	2	1	—
Not separate for the sexes	2	1	—
Dirty state	2	1	1
No intervening ventilated spaces, screening, etc.	—	—	—
Defective conditions, etc.	5	5	2
Unsuitable urinals	—	—	—
Totals	70	58	43*

* Defects remedied include defects outstanding from the previous year.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act (N.I.) 1955

Poisons Regulations (N.I.) 1956

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year under the above-named Act and Regulations:—

Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	295
Premises on Register at the 1st January, 1965	..	..				296
Deletions during the year	..	..	..	..	..	28
Additions (new registrations)	..	..	..	..	..	3
Premises on register at the 31st December, 1965	..	..				271
Contraventions discovered	..	..	..	..	..	3

Rag Flock Act 1911 and Rag Flock Regulations 1912

Under the above Act and Regulations regular visits are made to upholsterers and furniture manufacturers premises and samples of flock manufactured from rags are taken for analysis to ensure that the flock fillings are of the prescribed standard of cleanliness.

The following is a summary of the work in this connection:—

Inspections of premises	..	..	..	..	..	44
Premises where rag flock is used	..	..	..	..	..	38
Samples of rag flock submitted for analysis	..	..	..	..	..	31
Samples in compliance with Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	31

Shops Act (N.I.) 1946

Work carried out during the year under the Shops Act (N.I.) 1946:—

Shops on Department's register	..	..	..	..	6,831
Complete surveys made	..	..	..	..	1,181
Inspections	..	..	..	..	2,308
Contraventions discovered	..	..	..	..	42
Statutory notices issued	..	..	..	..	25

TABLE B 28

Conditions	Instances	Notices	Remedied	Out-standing
Suitable and sufficient means of ventilation not provided	4	2	4	—
Suitable and sufficient ventilation not maintained	1	1	1	1
Efficient means for securing a reasonable temperature not provided	4	3	3	2
Suitable temperature not maintained	2	2	2	1
Suitable and sufficient means of lighting not provided or maintained	—	—	—	—
Insufficient or unsuitable washing facilities	5	4	5	—
Unsuitable facilities for the taking of meals	1	1	1	—
<i>Sanitary Accommodation:</i>				
Insufficient	1	1	—	1
Not provided separately for the sexes	—	—	—	—
Ventilation inadequate	3	3	4	1
Lighting inadequate	1	1	1	—
Floors, walls, basins, seats, cisterns, etc., defective or dirty	27	19	36	5
Screening, doors, fasteners, etc., not provided	6	4	7	4
Absence of an intervening space	1	1	1	—
Totals	56	42	65*	15

* Defects remedied include outstanding defects from the previous year.

Inspections of Shops under the Public Health Acts (N.I.) 1878 to 1962

In addition to the surveys of shops under the provisions of the Shops Act, inspections are also made under the above Acts for damp and defective conditions likely to be injurious to the health of the employees, or conditions contravening local Bye-Laws. The following are particulars of work carried out during the year in this connection:—

Public health nuisances discovered	..	..	..	..	100
Statutory notices issued	..	..	..	..	81
Nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	89
Reports of contraventions of Bye-Laws	..	..	..	..	3
Reports of dangerous conditions	..	..	..	..	2

Fabrics (Misdescription) Act 1913

Fabrics (Misdescription) Regulations (N.I.) 1959

Two samples of fabrics labelled as “fire resistant” were submitted to the Textile Testing House during the year: in both cases the samples were certified to be in compliance with the above Act and Regulations.

Marine Stores

Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	124
Statutory notices issued	..	..	..	..	..	6
Repairs effected	..	..	..	..	..	7

TABLE B 29

Defects	Instances	Notices	Remedied	Out-standing
Rooms not properly lighted	2	1	1	—
Rooms not preoperly ventilated	2	1	1	—
Materials stored so as to obstruct lighting and ventilation	3	1	3	—
Dustbins not provided or trade refuse not removed weekly	1	1	1	—
Premises not kept in a clean state	5	3	6	2
Walls, ceilings, partitions, etc., requiring redecoration	5	3	6	2
Other defects	3	3	2	4
Totals	21	13	20	8

FOOD AND DRUGS

In Belfast the inspection and supervision of food and food premises is administered by Inspectors who have specialised in this subject. During 1965, the following Regulations were added to the comprehensive legislation relating to the composition and labelling of food:—

The Dried Milk Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1965 (operative 11.3.65) prescribing standards for the milk fat and moisture content of dried milk and requiring containers of this product to be labelled accordingly.

The Soft Drinks Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1964 (operative 2.6.65) controlling the labelling and composition of soft drinks.

The Bread and Flour Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1964 (operative 1.7.65) prescribing permitted ingredients to be used in bread and flour and imposing restrictions on the labelling and advertising of these foods.

Code of Practice No. 4 — Canned Fruit and Vegetables.

Code of Practice No. 5 — Canned Beans in Tomato Sauce.

These Codes relate to acceptable composition standards agreed between the Local Authorities' Joint Advisory Committee on Food Standards, the Fruit and Vegetable Canners Association of Great Britain and the Food Manufacturers' Federation Incorporated.

Food Sampling

1,083 samples of food and drugs were purchased for chemical analysis. 57 samples were reported as being adulterated and a glance at the table below will show that this the largest number of adulterations reported for 5 years. Once again it can be said that the majority of the adulterations are due to misuse of preservatives in meat and meat products. One sample of ice-cream and three samples of sweetmilk were found to be deficient in fat.

Legal proceedings instituted in respect of adulterated samples resulted in the imposition of fines totalling £202 and award of costs totalling £119 13s. 3d.

The following table shows the number of samples procured during the past five years and the percentage of adulterated samples.

TABLE B 30

Year	Number			Adulterated			Percentage adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Intormal	Total
1961	1,273	12	1,285	38	3	41	2.99	25.00	3.19
1962	1,130	7	1,137	48	—	48	4.25	—	4.25
1963	1,092	6	1,098	36	1	37	3.30	16.67	3.37
1964	1,044	31	1,075	22	3	25	2.10	9.67	2.32
1965	1,014	69	1,083	52	5	57	5.13	7.25	5.26

TABLE B 31

Article	Number	Article	Number
Ale	1	Gum, chewing	2
Almonds, ground	2	Ham, chopped with pork	1
Balsam, horehound honey cough	1	Heartzone	1
Bananas (Informal)	2	Honey	1
Barley	1	Ice-cream	68
Beans, baked (Informal)	1	Juice, fruit	1
Beef, corned	2	Ketchup, tomato	1
Beef, minced	31	Lager	1
Beef, potted with butter	1	Lamilc (milk substitute) (Informal)	1
Beefburgers	1	Lamix (pudding mixture) (Informal)	1
Beer	2	Lard	3
Brandy	6	Lemons (Informal)	1
Bread and butter	3	Liver, pigs	4
Breadcrumbs	1	Loaf, corned beef (Informal)	4
Bread, high protein	1	Loaf, fruit malt	1
Butter	9	Loaf, minced beef	1
Butter, peanut	1	Lollipops, iced	6
Buttermilk	9	Magarine	7
Cakes, chocolate covered	1	Marzipan (1 Informal)	2
Cakes, fish	3	Meat, pork luncheon	2
Cakes, fresh cream	3	Milk, full cream condensed	4
Cakes, imitation cream	2	Milk, instant non-fat	1
Cakes, meat and potato	1	Milk, skimmed condensed	2
Cheese, lemon	2	Milk, skimmed non-fat	1
Cherries, green glaze	1	Mincemeat	1
Chicken, minced in jelly	1	Mix, madeira cake	1
Chocolate, drinking	1	Mixture, blood pressure	1
Chutney	1	Mixture, cough	1
Chutney, fruit	1	Mixture, dried fruit	1
Cinnamon	1	Mustard	2
Coconut, desiccated	1	Oil, cod liver	1
Compound herbal blood	1	Ointment, sulphur B.P.	1
Condiment, non brewed	2	Ointment, zinc B.P.	3
Confectionery	7	Oranges (Informal)	1
Cream, double	4	Paraffin, liquid, B.P.	1
Cream, imitation	1	Paste, beef and tomato	1
Cream, salad	4	Paste, chicken	2
Cream, single	4	Paste, meat	1
Cream, thick rich	1	Pasties, cornish (Informal)	3
Cream whipping	2	Pasties, meat and vegetable	1
Cream, zinc with castor oil	1	Pastry, cream	2
Croquettes, chicken	1	Peanuts	2
Cubes, mushroom	1	Peel, cut mixed	1
Curd, lemon	3	Pepper, ground white	2
Crystals, lemon flavour	1	Pickles, mixed	1
Dripping	3	Pies, meat (Informal)	6
Ducks, savoury	3	Pies, pork (Informal)	3
Eggs, pasturised frozen (Informal)	35	Pies, steak	1
Essence, almond flavour	1	Pies, steak and kidney (2 Informal)	3
Essence, coffee and chicory	4	Pies, veal ham and egg (Informal)	1
Essence, lemon flavour	1	Pork, stuffed	1
Essence, rum flavour	1	Port	1
Fat, cooking	2	Potatoes (Informal)	1
Filling, blackberry pie	1	Powder, baking	2
Flan, fresh cream	1	Powder, chillie	1
Flour	6	Powder, curry	4
Flour, self raising	2	Powder, custard	1
Food, chemical (Parrish's) B.P.C.	1	Powder, milk	1
Fruit, dried	4	Powder, skimmed milk	2
Fruit, tinned (3 Informal)	5	Preserves:—	
Gateau, chocolate	1	Jam, apple and strawberry	1
Gelatine	1	Jam, blackcurrant	1
Gelatine, powdered	2	Jam, cherry	1
Gin	2	Jam, mixed fruit	2
Glycerine, lemon and honey	1	Marmalade	5
Grapefruit (Informal)	1	Pudding, black	3

Article	Number	Article	Number
Rice	1	Suet, shredded	4
Rice, ground	1	Sweetmilk (1 Informal)	164
Rolls, meat	1	Syrup of white pine with tar	1
Rolls, sausage (2 Informal)	3	Tablets, aspirin, B.P.	2
Rolls, steak and onion	1	Tablets, saccharin	2
Rum	1	Tablets, sal rheumatica	1
Salad, potato	1	Tablets, slimming	1
Sandwiches, ham	1	Tablets, Vidrex insecticide (Informal)	1
Sausages and sausage meat (1 Informal)	304	Tapioca, seed	1
Scones and butter	6	Tea	1
Semolina	1	Tongue	1
Sherry	3	Turmeric, ground	1
Soda, bicarbonate of	1	Vinegar, distilled malt	1
Soft drinks (1 Informal)	18	Vinegar, malt	1
Soup and soup mix	3	Water, kali	3
Spread, cheese and celery (1 Informal)	3	Whiskey	11
Spread, salmon	2	Wine, cream	1
Steak, minced	142	Total	1,083

Legal proceedings in respect of adulterated foods

TABLE B 32

Sample	Number taken	Adulterations	Prosecutions	Convictions	Fines	Costs
Beef, minced	31	8	8	8	£39 0 0	£19 0 2
Ice-cream	68	1	1	1	P.O.A.	£2 5 6
Sausages and Sausage meat	304	22	22	22	£86 0 0	£52 3 10
Steak, minced	142	16	16	16	£69 0 0	£38 19 7
Sweetmilk	164	4	4	4	£8 0 0	£7 6 2

In 2 cases of cheese spread with celery, 1 case of baked beans, 1 case of lamile, 1 case of milk powder, and 1 case of marzipan no legal proceedings were instituted.

Particulars of samples specially reported on by the Public Analyst during the year:—

Baked Beans. One sample of baked beans contained two human hairs.

Cheese spread with celery. Two samples contained a quantity of sharp glass-like colourless crystals, composed of sodium phosphate. The crystals were not harmful but their physical form was objectionable and both samples were returned as adulterated.

Corned beef loaf. Four samples showed that a certain amount of blackening, largely superficial, had occurred on all four inner surfaces of the cans. The tin content was well below the recommended limit of 250 parts per million and the samples were returned as genuine.

Ice-cream. One sample contained only 3.5 per cent of fat, whereas ice-cream is required by the Ice-Cream (Northern Ireland) Regulations to contain at least 5 per cent of fat.

Insecticide tablets. The sample showed the crystals to consist of 98 per cent "Lindane" or Gamma Benzenhexachloride and the analyst felt this insecticide should not be used where there is any risk of vapour or solid deposit coming into contact with food or other utensils.

Marzipan. One sample was contaminated by mould and was returned as adulterated.

Milk powder. One sample contained only 3.5 per cent of fat and was composed of dried partly skimmed milk. Milk powder (unless otherwise stated), should contain full cream milk with a fat content of not less than 26 per cent. One sample accompanied by directions to dilute ten times and use as fresh milk, contained only 2.5 per cent of fat: the product was based on skimmed milk and was therefore incorrectly labelled: Both samples were returned as adulterated.

Minced beef. Eight samples contained sulphur dioxide in amounts ranging from 100 to 2,000 parts per million. The addition of sulphur dioxide to minced beef is forbidden by the Preservatives in Food Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1962. One of these samples also contained 10.0 per cent of starchy filler. One sample containing traces of sulphur dioxide was returned as inferior.

Minced steak. Sixteen samples contained sulphur dioxide in amounts ranging from 90 to 510 parts per million. Minced steak, according to the Preservatives in Food Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1962, must not contain preservatives. One sample, containing traces of sulphur dioxide, was returned as inferior.

Potatoes. The sample showed the presence of a trace of copper (amounting to 10 parts per million) a figure well within the recommended maximum and the sample was returned as genuine.

Sausages and sausage meat. Nineteen samples contained sulphur dioxide in amounts ranging from 600 to 2,000 parts per million. Two undeclared samples contained respectively 130 and 180 parts per million and one sample had the composition of minced beef with sulphur dioxide present. Sausage meat may contain a maximum of 450 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, when declared. (Preservatives in Food Regulations (N.I.) 1962.)

Soft Drink. Examination of one sample of orangeade revealed a smell of paraffin around the black screw-type stopper, but no paraffin or other contaminant in the liquid. The sample was returned as inferior.

Sweetmilk. Three samples were deficient in fat, containing 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7 per cent respectively against a minimum of 3 per cent. One sample was contaminated by particles of freely floating mould growths.

MILK CONTROL

Any dairy in use by a licence holder under the Milk Acts (Northern Ireland) 1950 and 1963 is excluded from the definition of "food business" in the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1964. The supervision of hygienic standards in such premises is now administered by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Food Inspectors continue to take samples of sweetmilk for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis from milk roundsmen, milkshops, vending machines and schools.

During the year a powder derived from milk came on the market, supported by a press campaign claiming that milk could be produced from this product for less than 4d. per pint. A sample of this powder was submitted to the Public Analyst who found it to be dried partly skimmed milk containing 3.5 per cent fat. Milk powder should contain full cream milk and the fat content should not be less than 26.0 per cent. The attention of the Ministry of Health and Social Services was drawn to this in order that the matter could be taken up with the manufacturers in England.

The following tables indicate the control exercised over milk sold within the city.

Dairies where milk is pastuerised	..	..	..	..	3
Gallons of milk pasteurised per day (average)	..	..	..	..	43,000
Retail distributors of milk	..	..	..	..	1,326
Inspections of milkshops	..	..	..	..	1,183
Samples of sweetmilk taken for chemical analysis under the Food and Drugs Act	..	..	..	..	164
Samples of sweetmilk taken for bacteriological examination	..	..	..	..	989
Samples of sweetmilk taken for culture examination	..	..	..	..	189

TABLE B 33

Year	Number	Adulterated	Percentage adulterated
1961	186	8	4.30
1962	212	1	0.47
1963	197	—	—
1964	161	—	—
1965	164	4	2.44

Average monthly composition of milk samples submitted and examined by Public Analyst

TABLE B 34

Month	Number	Total solids	Fat per cent	Solids not fat per cent
January	4	12.42	3.82	8.60
February	14	12.32	3.68	8.64
March	4	12.27	3.60	8.67
April	4	12.22	3.55	8.67
May	39	12.10	3.47	8.63
June	17	12.30	3.60	8.70
July	5	12.32	3.66	8.66
August	4	12.23	3.73	8.50
September	3	12.30	3.43	8.87
October	3	12.97	4.10	8.87
November	31	12.58	3.84	8.74
December	36	12.54	3.77	8.77

Particulars of bacteriological examination of milk

TABLE B 35

Test	Grade	Samples examined	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Plate Count	Farm bottled	105	78	74.3	27	25.7
Coliform	Farm bottled	105	105	100	—	—
	Pasteurised	884	790	89.4	94	10.6
Phosphatase	Pasteurised	884	884	100	—	—
Culture	Farm bottled	186	186	100	—	—
Viable organisms	Farm bottled	186	149	80.1	37	19.9

Bacteriological examination of milk supplied to schools

TABLE B 36

Test	Grade	Samples	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Coliform	Pasteurised	113	103	91.1	10	8.9
Phosphatase	Pasteurised	113	113	100	—	—

Mineral Waters

194 samples of mineral water were submitted to the Central Laboratory for bacteriological examination. A sample taken from one manufacturer's premises was found to be unsatisfactory and on investigation a fault was found in the filtering plant. When this was made good the trouble was eliminated.

Frozen confectionery

299 samples of frozen confectionery were taken for bacteriological examination. 43 of these samples were found to be unsatisfactory due to the presence of coliform organisms. These iced-lollipops were manufactured outside the city and the Health Authority concerned was notified and asked to investigate the cause of these adverse reports.

Bacteriological examination of imported egg powder

Samples taken for examination:—

Frozen eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Dried eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

No salmonella organisms were isolated in any of the samples.

Pasteurisation of liquid eggs

There are no liquid egg pasteurising plants in Belfast. 35 samples taken from local bakeries and submitted for the prescribed Alpha-Amylase Test proved satisfactory.

Desiccated coconut

60 samples of desiccated coconut were procured for bacteriological examination. No pathogenic organisms were found in any of the samples.

Merchandise Marks Acts 1887 to 1926

Routine checks were made to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Marking Orders made under the above Acts. Where contraventions were found, verbal warnings were given and it was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

Imported fruits

Several samples of Citrus Fruit and Bananas were submitted for examination for the presence of colouring matter and antibiotics. All samples examined produced satisfactory results.

The control of food unfit for human consumption

The following tables show the various types of food found to be unfit for human consumption. Breakdown of refrigeration plant in several supermarkets and a fire in a grocery premises accounted for a large amount of the food which had to be destroyed. 45 poultry and 2 ducks exposed for sale during the Christmas period were found to be unfit for human consumption. They were seized and a Magistrates' Order obtained for their destruction. Legal proceedings were instituted and fines totalling £23 were imposed. During the year a systematic inspection of all poultry killing premises was inaugurated, with a view to having all poultry examined by the Food Inspection staff before sale to the retail trade. All unfit carcasses are stained with a solution of naphthalene green dye.

Poultry examined during the period 1st June–31st December, 1965.

Boiling fowl	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,853
Roasting fowl	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,265
Ducks	..	..	..	..	..	..	844
Turkeys	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,589
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,551

Number of carcasses and organs seized:—

Boiling fowl	..	..	..	..	235 (1.4%)
Roasting fowl	..	..	..	..	2 (.16%)

Conditions and diseases for which seized

TABLE B 37

Diseases	Boiling Fowl	Roasting fowl
Tuberculosis	15	—
Leucosis	10	1
Tumours	17	—
Ascites	27	—
Fever	24	—
Injuries	44	—
Abscesses	7	—
Emaciation	62	1
Moribund	29	—
Totals	235	2

Unfit foodstuffs surrendered by traders after inspection and disposed of at the Municipal Destructor

TABLE B 38 (a)

Articles	Containers	Articles	Containers
Asparagus	38	Jellies	2
Baby food	1,379	Macaroni	36
Baking powder	1	Marmalade	194
Barley	3	Meat	3,991
Beans	6,077	Milk	1,007
Beetroot	123	Miscellaneous	1,327
Biscuits, wafers, cones	619	Paste	52
Cake mix	61	Peas	3,575
Carrots	526	Pickles	181
Cereal	4,346	Puddings	1,274
Cheese	593	Rice	1,891
Coffee	18	Salad cream	8
Condiments	1	Sandwich spread	16
Confectionery	124	Soup and broth	10,452
Cordials	14	Soup mix	5
Corn	160	Spaghetti	1,242
Cream	234	Stew	123
Fish	988	Syrup	15
Food beverage	28	Tomatoes	1,621
Frozen foods	950	Tomato juice	400
Fruit	12,504	Treacle	3
Fruit juice	2,428	Vegetable	708
Ham	459	Vegetable juice	30
Jam	200		

TABLE B 38 (b)

Articles	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.	Articles	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Beans	—	3	42	Lentils	—	2	—
Cakes	—	—	9	Margarine	—	—	15
Carrots	—	2	89	Meat	2	1	36
Cheese	—	1	92	Nuts	—	—	72
Coconut	1	6	—	Peas	1	6	23
Cooking fat	—	—	14	Rice	—	1	4
Dried fruit	—	5	48	Spice	—	4	—
Egg, liquid	—	—	56	Tea	—	6	89
Fish	1	2	43	Tomatoes	—	3	48
Fruit	16	12	74	Tomato puree	—	—	75
Ham	14	6	73				

6,725 certificates were issued during the year in connection with unfit foods surrendered and destroyed.

Quantity of bacon; quantity of ham; 1 bar of fudge; 3 bottles of milk; 80 fowl; 2 ducks; 1 turkey; 1 cream pastry; 1 cake; 1 x 7½ oz. packet of sausages; 30 x 8 oz. packets of soup mix; 1 salad sandwich; 1 cwt. dried peas; 1 pork pie; quantity of potatoes; quantity of sausages; quantity of chicken portions; 2 black puddings; 3 sausage meat rolls; 2 portions of cheese spread with celery; 2 tins of corned beef; ½ lb. of minced steak; quantity of cheese; quantity of fried fish; 6 knees of pork; 1 ham bone; 1 rib of pork; 4 cwt. of spice; 17 lbs. of apples; 1 gallon of milk; 4 tins of fruit; 16 pastry; 24 eggs.

Foreign matter in Food

- *Ephestia moth in fudge
- Foreign object in chocolate
- Foreign matter in lager
- Piece of glass in sausage
- Remains of wood louse in jar of food beverage
- Carpet tack in chocolate
- Human hair in tin of beans
- Sea-slug in tin of pilchards
- *Maggots in quantity of bacon (2 instances)
- Maggot in portion of orange
- Maggots in quantity of ham
- *Maggots in quantity of ham
- Portion of cockroach in tin of peas
- Fly embedded in piece of corned beef
- *Mouse droppings in quantity of soup mix
- Mould on jam roll
- Foreign matter in loaf
- Mould on brown loaf
- Mould on plain loaf
- Piece of glass in dinner roll
- Mould on Hallowe'en cake
- Fly in rhubarb tart
- Larvae in chocolate snowball
- Cardboard in meat pie
- Foreign matter in portion of cheese spread with celery
- Insect in salad sandwich
- Mould in packet of pork sausages
- Mould in packet of marzipan
- Mould in tins of corned beef (3 instances)
- Mould on pork pie
- *Mould on sausage meat rolls
- *Mould on cream pastry
- *Mould on cake
- *Potato blight in quantity of potatoes (2 instances)
- *Small stone and nail in fruit loaf
- Piece of wire in bun
- Piece of metal in potato farl
- Insect in pan loaf
- *Cigarette end in chocolate pastry
- Piece of string in biscuit
- Cigarette end in currant square
- Elastic band in loaf

* Denotes legal proceedings taken.

ICE-CREAM

68 samples of ice-cream were purchased for chemical analysis and 881 samples were procured for bacteriological examination from vendors and premises of manufacture. Where unsatisfactory bacteriological counts were reported, an inspection of the premises was made by the Food Inspectors to advise in improved methods of manufacture, handling and storage.

Particulars of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream

TABLE B 39

	Manufacture	Manufacture and sale	Manufacture and sale of soft ice-cream	Sale only	Vending machines	Storage	Total
Premises registered at 1st January, 1965	2	35	4	941	1	3	986
Deletions	—	3	—	104	1	—	108
Registrations	—	6	5	123	—	—	134
Premises on register at 31st December, 1965	2	38	9	960	—	3	1,012

Inspections	2,026
Summonses for selling ice-cream in unregistered premises ..	1
Samples submitted for bacteriological examination	881
Samples submitted for chemical analysis	68
Cautionary letters sent	58

Particulars of ice-cream samples taken during the year for chemical analysis

TABLE B 40

Complied with standards		Did not comply with standards			
Number	%	Fat		Total Solids	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
67	98.5	1	1.5	—	—

The Ice-cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations (N.I.) 1961

Methylene Blue Test (881 samples)

TABLE B 41

Grade	Number	Percentage
1	769	87.3
2	43	4.9
3	45	5.1
4	24	2.7

Conditions discovered on inspection of ice-cream premises

TABLE B 42

Conditions	Instances	Remedied	In progress	Out-standing
Suitable and sufficient personel washing facilities not provided	2	1	1	—
Wash-hand basin not provided for personal washing facilities	1	—	—	1
Supplies of nail brushes, soap and clean towels not provided	2	1	1	—
Lighting and ventilation not provided or insufficient	1	—	1	—
Foodstore: Ceilings, walls, doors, windows, floors, etc., in dis-repair	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable cloakroom accommodation	1	1	—	—
First-aid materials not provided	1	—	1	—
Drain inlets within, or communicating direct with food room	1	—	—	1
Cleanliness of equipment and utensils not observed	1	1	—	—
Other defects	1	1	—	—
<i>Sanitary accommodation:</i>				
Not in compliance or provided for each sex	1	1	—	—
Floors, walls, basins, seats, etc., dirty or defective	2	1	—	1
Totals	15	8	4	3

FOOD HYGIENE

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1964 came into force on 1st January, 1965 and became fully operative on 1st July, 1965. These Regulations will be an effective measure in achieving improvements in the hygienic handling of food and the maintenance of food premises, although their full effect can only be judged over a long period. The shortage of staff made it necessary to give priority to businesses engaged in the handling of open food, consequently special attention was given to the inspection of food preparation premises, catering establishments and the suitability of vehicles used for the transportation of meat.

Details of plans showing proposed alterations to food premises

99 plans were submitted to the Department during the year to ensure that the premises, classified as follows, complied with the relevant legislation.

Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Hotels	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
School meals kitchens		..	..	..	..	..	10
Confectionery premises		..	..	..	..	..	2
Butchers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Fish and chip shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Supermarkets	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Grocery and provision shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fruit and vegetables shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Food stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bottling stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Boarding houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bacon curing premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poultry premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
							99

The Town Planning Officer asked for our comments on the proposed conversion of existing property into the following types of food premises:—

Hotels	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fish and chip premises		..	..	..	..	..	1
Bottling stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Grocery premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cold store	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poultry premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Butcher's shop	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Supermarket	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pharmaceutical warehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Inspection of food premises

Inspections by trade and business (excluding bakehouses and bread shops)

The following tables give details of the inspections carried out and the action taken in the various types of food premises throughout the City.

TABLE B 43

Trade or Business	Inspections	Trade or Business	Inspections
Bacon curing stores	28	Licensed clubs	16
Bottling stores	39	Markets	568
Butchers	1,591	Meat factories	52
Cafes, restaurants and milk bars	968	Milk retailers	1,183
Chemists	94	Mineral water factories	114
Cold stores	8	Mobile vans	192
Confectioners	2,909	Pastry shops	50
Fish	492	Pet food manufacturers	26
Fish and chips	747	Pet food shops	13
Food manufacturers	79	Poultry	810
Fruiterers	1,170	Provisions	1,080
Grocers	4,043	Public houses	662
Hawker's carts	12	School meals kitchens	42
Hotels and guest houses	111	Shellfish on foreshore	34
Ice-cream	2,026	Supermarkets	292
Industrial canteens	77	Wholesale stores	736
Institution kitchens	36		
Total		20,300	

Butchers' premises

Premises registered at 1st January, 1965	..	..	..	403
Deletions	..	..	..	42
Registrations	..	..	..	21
Premises registered at 31st December, 1965	..	..	..	382
Inspections	..	..	..	1,591

Defective conditions discovered on inspection of butchers' premises

TABLE B 44

Conditions	Instances	Remedied	In progress	Out-standing
Ceilings, walls, doors, windows, floors, etc., in disrepair	6	6	—	—
Ceilings, walls, doors, windows, floors, etc., required cleansing	3	2	1	—
Sanitary convenience communicating direct with food room	—	1	—	—
Unsuitable cloakroom accommodation	1	1	—	—
Suitable and sufficient personal washing facilities not provided	5	4	—	1
Supply of nail brushes, soap and clean towels not provided	2	—	1	1
Lighting and ventilation not provided and maintained	1	1	—	—
First-aid materials not provided	2	2	—	—
Failure to prevent risk of contamination of food	1	—	1	—
Refuse bin accommodation unsatisfactory	2	2	—	—
Sink: hot and cold water not provided or insufficient	2	—	1	1
Wash-hand basin not provided for personal washing facilities	3	3	—	—
Yard surface, etc., dirty or defective	1	1	—	—
Other defects	7	6	1	—
<i>Sanitary accommodation:</i>				
Not in compliance or provided for each sex	1	—	—	1
Floors, basins, walls, seats, etc., dirty or defective	2	2	—	—
Separate means of approach not provided	1	1	—	—
Flush to water-closet basin defective or inadequate	—	1	—	—
Totals	40	33*	5	4

* Defects remedied include outstanding defects from previous year.

Defective conditions discovered in food premises (excluding butchers, ice-cream, fish and chip shops, restaurants cafes,, snack bars, canteens and licensed premises)

TABLE B 45

Conditions	Instances	Remedied	In progress	Out-standing
Sanitary accommodation communicating direct with food room	3	3	—	—
Suitable and sufficient personal washing facilities not provided	11	9	1	1
Supplies of nail brushes, soap and clean towels not provided	4	1	1	2
Ceilings, walls, doors, windows, floors, etc., in disrepair	18	11	4	3
Ceilings, walls, doors, windows, floors, etc., required cleansing	17	11	3	3
Lighting and ventilation not provided and maintained	5	3	1	2
Cleanliness of equipment and utensils not observed	1	1	—	—
Failure to prevent risk of contamination of food	1	1	—	—
Cloakroom accommodation unsuitable	2	2	—	—
Refuse bin accommodation unsatisfactory	1	2	—	—
No proper preparation room provided	3	—	2	1
First-aid materials not provided	3	2	—	1
Sink: not provided for cleansing utensils	7	3	3	2
Sink: hot and cold water not provided or insufficient	3	3	2	1
Sink: waste-pipe untrapped or connected direct to drain	1	—	1	—
Wash-hand basin not provided for personal washing facilities	15	5	5	5
Yard surface, etc., dirty or defective	3	—	2	1
Other defects	74	56	10	8
<i>Sanitary accommodation:</i>				
Not in compliance or not provided for each sex	7	4	3	1
Floors, walls, basins, seats, etc., dirty or defective	12	3	6	3
Flush to water-closet basin defective or inadequate	9	11	—	—
Screens, doors, fasteners, etc., defective or not provided	—	1	—	—
Totals	200	132*	44	34

* Defects remedied include outstanding defects from previous year.

Defective conditions discovered in restaurants, cafes, snack bars and industrial canteens

TABLE B 46

Conditions	Instances	Remedied	In progress	Out-standing
Sanitary convenience communicating direct with food room	3	—	1	2
Suitable and sufficient personal washing facilities not provided	6	6	—	—
Supplies of nail brushes, soap and clean towels not provided	1	1	—	—
Ceilings, walls, floors, windows, doors, etc., in disrepair	1	2	—	1
Ceilings, walls, floors, windows, doors, etc., required cleansing	5	5	—	—
Lighting and ventilation not provided and maintained	1	—	1	—
Unsuitable cloakroom accommodation	1	—	—	1
No proper preparation room provided	1	—	—	1
Refuse bin accommodation unsatisfactory	2	2	—	—
Sink: hot and cold water not provided or insufficient	2	—	1	1
Sink: not provided for washing utensils	1	—	1	—
Wash-hand basin not provided for personal washing facilities	1	—	1	—
Other defects	6	5	—	1
<i>Sanitary accommodation:</i>				
Floors, basins, seats, walls, etc., dirty or defective	2	2	—	—
Lighting and ventilation not provided and maintained	1	1	—	—
Screens, doors, fasteners, etc., defective or not provided	1	—	1	—
Totals	35	24*	6	7

* Defects remedied include outstanding defects from previous year.

TABLE B 47

Conditions	Instances	Remedied	In progress	Out-standing
Sanitary convenience communicating direct with food room	2	—	1	1
Suitable and sufficient personal washing facilities not provided	1	—	1	—
Supply of nail brushes, soap and clean towels not provided	1	—	—	1
Bars and parlours: walls, ceilings, floors, windows, etc., in disrepair	2	2	—	—
Bars and parlours: walls, ceilings, floors, windows, etc., required cleansing	1	—	—	1
Bar cellars and bottle stores: ceilings, floors, windows, etc., in disrepair	2	3	1	1
Bar cellars and bottle stores: walls, ceilings, floors, windows, etc., required cleansing	3	1	2	—
Bottling stores: walls, ceilings, floors, windows, etc., in disrepair	1	—	—	1
Bottling stores: lighting and ventilation not provided and maintained	1	1	1	—
Dining-rooms: walls, ceilings, floors, windows, etc., in disrepair	1	—	—	1
Food stores: walls, ceilings, floors, windows, etc., in disrepair	1	—	—	1
Gully traps or drain inlets within, or communicating direct with food room	2	1	1	—
Failure to prevent risk of contamination of food	1	—	1	—
Wash-hand basin not provided for personal washing facilities	3	—	2	1
Sink: hot and cold water not provided or insufficient	1	2	1	—
Other defects	8	7	—	1
<i>Sanitary accommodation:</i>				
Not in compliance or provided for either sex	2	3	—	—
Floors, walls, basins, seats, etc., dirty or defective	2	3	—	1
Lighting and ventilation not provided and maintained	2	—	1	1
Separate means of approach not provided	1	—	—	1
Urinals: absence of or insufficient flush thereto	4	2	2	—
Totals	42	25*	14	12

* Defects remedied include outstanding defects from previous year.

*Belfast Corporation (General Powers) Act (N.I.), 1948, Section 25**Registration and inspection of premises used for the business of a vendor of fried fish and fried potatoes*

Registered at 1st January, 1965	..	..	..	..	215
Registrations	..	..	..	..	30
Deletions	..	..	..	..	23
Registered at 31st December, 1965	..	..	..	..	222
Inspections	..	..	..	..	747

Conditions discovered on inspection of fish and chip shops

TABLE B 48

Conditions	Instances	Remedied	In progress	Out-standing
Ceilings, walls, doors, windows, floors, etc., required cleansing	6	3	3	2
Ceilings, walls, doors, windows, floors, etc., in disrepair	2	1	1	—
Suitable and sufficient personal washing facilities not provided	2	1	—	1
Supply of nail brushes, soap and clean towels not provided	1	—	—	1
No provision to prevent solid matter entering drains	1	1	—	—
Lighting and ventilation not provided or insufficient	1	1	1	—
Refuse bin accommodation unsatisfactory	1	—	1	—
Wash-hand basin not provided for personal washing facilities	2	1	—	1
Other defects	3	3	—	1
<i>Sanitary accommodation:</i>				
Flush to water-closet basin defective or inadequate	1	1	—	—
Totals	20	12*	6	6

* Defects remedied include outstanding defects from previous year.

Summary of legislation under which action was taken to bring food premises into compliance
Notices issued under the various Acts and Regulations

TABLE B 49

Type of Business	Food Hygiene (General) Regulations (N.I.) 1964	Shops Act (N.I.) 1946	Public Health (Ireland) Acts 1878-1962	Belfast Corporation Acts	Bye- Laws	Totals
Butchers' shops	9	3	5	1	—	18
Cafes, restaurants and snack bars	10	2	5	2	—	19
Chemists	—	2	—	—	—	2
Confectioners	2	—	13	—	1	16
Fish	1	1	3	—	—	5
Fish and chip shops	1	—	2	—	1	4
Food manufacturer	1	—	—	—	—	1
Fruit	3	1	7	1	—	12
Grocers	20	6	29	2	6	63
Hotels and guest houses	4	—	1	—	—	5
Ice-cream	4	2	—	—	—	6
Licensed premises	7	1	11	1	—	20
Pastry shops	2	—	1	1	—	4
Pet food shops	—	1	2	—	1	4
Poultry	3	—	—	—	—	3
Provisions	4	2	3	—	—	9
Totals	71	21	82	8	9	191

PESTS CONTROL

Rodent Control

The drive to eradicate rodents from buildings lands and sewers in the City was continued throughout the year with satisfactory results. It is significant to note that no major infestations were reported during the year. Systematic survey of buildings and other places where rodents are likely to be found was continued. The surveys reveal that many sites which were subject to recurring infestation are still free of infestation since they were disinfested and rat proofing carried out some years ago. The marked improvement brought about is in no small way attributable to the value of block control applied by the staff to remedy all infestations found, however slight, and to the subsequent measures taken to prevent infestation.

The Department received the fullest co-operation from the City Surveyor and the Estates, Education and Gas Departments in the destruction of rats and mice and the Pest Officers carried out treatments as and when required on a variety of sites. The Rodent Control Staff examined 11,956 sites during the year in connection with systematic survey and investigation of complaints and a further 16,699 visits were made entailing operational work and re-examination of buildings and lands during or following treatment. During the year 536 sites were found to be infested — 359 by rats and 177 by mice.

Complaints of rats are thoroughly investigated, which sometimes necessitates survey over a large area for the detection of rodents. Development of land for new housing estates causes a disturbance of rats from their usual habitat and results in their visiting sites of premises under construction and nearby occupied dwellings in search of food and new living quarters.

Building contractors were requested, often by statutory notices to take effective measures to exterminate all rats on their sites. During the year 498 premises and lands were disinfested from rats and mice. Owners or occupiers of buildings and lands who desire assistance for the destruction of rats or mice are requested to reimburse the Health Department for the expenditure incurred. The request for such assistance varies and 324 demands were made during the year.

Statistical details:—

Surveys of lands and premises	..	..	..	..	28,655
Lands and premises found infested	..	..	..	..	536

Rat Infestation:—

1. Food premises	..	..	..	..	..	43
2. Non-food premises	..	..	..	..	..	316

Mouse Infestation:—

1. Food premises	..	..	..	..	..	58
2. Non-food premises	..	..	..	..	..	119

Premises treated by the Department	262
------------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Poison campaigns carried out for occupiers:—

1. For rats	..	..	..	..	..	205
2. For mice	..	..	..	..	..	79

School buildings and School meals kitchens treated for the Educational Department	22
---	----	----	----	----	----	----

Poison campaigns carried out in school buildings and school meals kitchens:—

1. For rats	..	..	..	..	..	17
2. For mice	..	..	..	..	..	7

Premises cleared of rats and mice	224
-----------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Premises where the clearing process was not complete at the end of the year	38
---	----	----	----	----	----	----

Premises test baited	10,494
----------------------	----	----	----	----	----	--------

Premises wherein the occupier undertook to eliminate rats and mice on statutory or verbal notice under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919:—

1. For rats	..	..	..	..	..	137
2. For mice	..	..	..	..	..	91

Premises having no evidence of rodents at the time of survey but with Rodent Destruction firms on contract	124
--	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Premises where rat proofing and other work was done to prevent re-infestation	37
---	----	----	----	----	----	----

Notices issued under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919	33
---	----	----	----	----	----	----

Rat destruction campaigns at Corporation tipping grounds	12
--	----	----	----	----	----	----

Sewer Treatment

With the main object of reducing rat infestations of buildings and lands that may have their source in sewers, treatment for the destruction of rats in sewers was continued during the year with the assistance of the City Surveyor in providing the essential labour. The co-operation of the City Surveyor is gratefully acknowledged.

Rat destruction campaigns carried out in the sewerage system	..	..	..	..	..	151
Sewer manholes treated	..	..	..	..	..	5,687
Pre-baits laid	..	..	..	..	..	13,208
Pre-baits taken	..	..	..	..	..	7,626
Poison baits laid	..	..	..	..	..	4,010
Poison baits taken	..	..	..	..	..	3,749

Insect Pests

During the year complaints regarding various kinds of insects were investigated and complainants advised on methods of dealing with their problems. Pests Officers applied treatment in special circumstances on request from Public Health Inspectors and Health and Welfare Visitors. Some heavy flea infestations were encountered but generally the incidence of flea and bed-bug infestations continued to be relatively low.

Inspections of premises on complaint of insects	2,904
Premises found to be infested:—	
(a) Bed-bugs	46
(b) Cockroaches and steam flies	142
(c) Fleas	35
(d) Flies	63
(e) Other insects	105
Premises treated with insecticide	448
Stables and cattle yards — treatments	174
Rag stores — treatments	64
Corporation tipping grounds — treatments	42
Visits to food shops, etc.	741

From April until October, 1965, potential mosquito breeding areas were examined and treated. The following inspections were made, treatments carried out and materials used:—

Surveys of mosquito areas	208
Areas treated with larvicide	182
Miles run by vehicle	548
Gallons of waste transformer oil used	1,220
Gallons of larvicide used	59
Gallons of paraffin used	16
Gallons of petrol used by vehicle and Tifa machine	118

Methyl bromide fumigations

Number of notifications of fumigations of tobacco leaf with methyl bromide	7
--	---

Disinfection and disinfestation

The duties of this section are enumerated below:—

- Investigation of cases of infectious disease
- Disinfection of infectious premises
- Disinfestation treatment of verminous persons
- Disinfection and disinfestation station
- Delivery and collection of home nursing equipment
- Transport for Food Inspectors
- Attendance on volumetric instruments for air pollution
- Miscellaneous transport services (stores, clinics and schools)
- Drain testing.

Four motor vehicles (excluding a Landrover) are engaged in the work of the Department. During the year these vehicles covered 35,374 miles and used 1,604 gallons of petrol.

Visits to premises where infectious disease occurred	..	..	1,743
Infectious premises disinfected	..	..	503
Verminous premises disinfested	..	..	42

During the year the Disinfecting and Cleansing Station dealt with the following items and persons:

Infectious articles disinfected by steam	..	..	1,599
Articles disinfected by formalin	..	..	189
Infectious articles destroyed on request	..	..	27
Public library books withdrawn from circulation	..	..	190
Private library books withdrawn from circulation and disinfected	..	..	14
Persons bathed and disinfected	..	..	46
Articles of home nursing equipment cleansed and disinfected	..	..	2,437

The Cleansing Clinic at the Laganbank Road did the following work:—

Verminous persons cleansed	..	..	..	..	151
Treatment for scabies					
(a) First treatments	..	..	..	..	66
(b) Subsequent treatments	..	..	..	..	60
Articles disinfected and disinfested	..	..	..	..	1,825

Table showing the number of persons treated for scabies at the Cleansing Clinic over the past five years:—

TABLE B 50

Year	First treatments	Subsequent treatments	Total treatments
1961	324	340	664
1962	156	131	287
1963	126	170	296
1964	182	213	395
1965	66	60	126

Details of legal proceedings instituted and fines imposed

TABLE B 51

Act	Offence	Summonses	Orders	Fines	Costs
Public Health Acts (N.I.) 1878 to 1962	Failed to abate public health nuisances	1,234	203	£ s. d. 262 8 0	£ s. d. 94 11 6
	Disobedience of Magistrates' Orders to abate public health nuisances	27	—	169 6 0	7 15 0
	Water-closets not provided with sufficient water for flushing	48	—	94 11 6	77 1 0
	do. (continuing offence)	1	—	1 0 0	0 7 0
	Refused to obey a Magistrates' Order to allow admission	2	—	withdrawn	
Belfast Corporation Acts (N.I.) 1945 to 1946	Failed to supply a dustbin	3	—	3 0 0	0 7 0
	Repaired a house drain communicating with a sewer without giving prior notice	1	—	3 0 0	0 7 0
Belfast Corporation Act 1948, Section 25 (3) (Fish Frying Premises)	Failed to register premises for the sale of fried fish or fried potatoes	2	—	12 0 0	0 12 6
	Failed to finish walls, ceilings and floors with hard, smooth and durable material	1	—	1 0 0	0 5 6
	Failed to store fish properly	1	—	Dismissed	—
	Failed to wear a clean white overall of washable material	2	—	Absolute discharge	—
	Failed to keep premises clean	2	—	2 0 0	0 11 0
	Failed to provide rain-proof roof to potato store	1	—	1 0 0	0 5 6
Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations (N.I.) 1962	A: Sold food containing preservatives in excess of permitted amount:—				
	1. Beef sausages containing excess sulphur dioxide	10	—	35 0 0	21 3 3
	2. Sausage meat containing excess sulphur dioxide	8	—	29 0 0	16 11 5
	3. Vegetable sausage roll containing excess sulphur dioxide	1	—	3 0 0	2 5 5
	4. Steak sausages containing excess sulphur dioxide	1	—	2 0 0	2 7 9
	B. Sold food containing prohibited preservative:—				
	1. Minced beef containing sulphur dioxide	8	—	38 0 0	18 14 8
	2. Minced steak containing sulphur dioxide (comprising 17 instances of adulteration; 18 summonses as master and servant were both fined in one case)	18	—	69 0 0	38 19 7
Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations (N.I.) 1963 Public Abattoir Bye-Laws, 1954	Failed to label beef sausages containing preservative	5	—	14 0 0	7 9 4
	Diseased animal sent to Abattoir without accompanying certificate from a Veterinary Surgeon	1	—	2 0 0	0 12 0
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	Removed evidence of disease in an animal without the consent of an Inspector	1	—	2 0 0	0 7 0
	Failed to destroy mice	1	—	2 0 0	0 5 6
Factories Acts (N.I.) and Factories (Sanitary Accommodation) Regulations	Failed to provide a suitable sanitary convenience for the use of male persons employed	1	—	1 0 0	2 5 5
	Failed to provide a suitable sanitary convenience for the use of persons employed	1	—	1 0 0	0 5 6

Act	Offences	Summonses	Orders	Fines	Costs
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations (N.I.)	Failed to keep articles of equipment clean	5	—	10 0 0	1 9 6
	Failed to protect food from contamination	1	—	20 0 0	0 7 0
	Failed to provide adequate supply of hot water	1	—	0 10 0	0 7 0
	Failed to provide soap, nail brushes and clean towels	8	—	14 10 0	2 7 0
	Failed to provide first-aid equipment	2	—	3 0 0	0 11 0
	Failed to provide accommodation for personal clothing of employees	2	—	3 0 0	0 13 0
	Failed to provide adequate facilities for washing food and equipment	1	—	2 0 0	0 5 6
	Failed to provide suitable and sufficient ventilation	1	—	1 0 0	0 5 6
	Deposited food in a living room	2	—	5 0 0	0 11 0
	Failed to ensure cleanliness, repair, etc., of food rooms	9	—	35 0 0	2 11 6
	Deposited refuse in uncovered bins	1	—	1 0 0	0 5 6
	Failed to observe conditions applying to unwrapped meat of all kinds	30	—	30 15 0	10 1 6
	Faulty construction of compartments and containers	3	—	4 0 0	1 9 6
Ice-Cream (Composition, Heat Treatment, Labelling, etc.) Regulations (N.I.)	Manufactured ice-cream without using indicating and recording thermometers	1	—	5 0 0	0 5 6
	Sold ice-cream deficient in fat content	1	—	Absolute discharge	2 5 6
Food and Drugs Acts (N.I.)	Failed to register premises for the sale of ice-cream	2	—	4 0 0	0 12 6
	Sold or exposed for sale food unfit for human consumption	35	—	239 0 0	13 8 6
	Sold food to the prejudice of purchaser	9	—	14 2 0	10 14 7
	Had food stored improperly for the purpose of future sale	4	—	19 0 0	1 2 0
	Obstructed an authorised officer	1	—	15 0 0	0 5 6

Conclusion

I have again to thank the Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy for all their help and advice. I am also grateful to the Administrative Officer and his clerical staff for the maintenance of excellent records and their ability to produce the necessary information as and when required. The loyalty and hard work of the Inspectorate and their support given to me is gratefully acknowledged.

W. JENKINS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

Chief Public Health OInspector.

RAINFALL IN INCHES

TABLE B 52

Month	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
January	4.85	4.78	2.52	3.75	4.40	3.67	1.81	2.01	5.43
February	2.52	6.49	1.40	2.53	4.03	2.06	2.91	0.67	0.75
March	3.78	2.19	2.89	2.55	1.40	2.02	3.61	3.88	4.60
April	2.04	2.07	2.72	2.93	4.46	2.23	2.54	1.83	3.70
May	2.95	3.88	1.94	2.19	3.90	2.24	3.37	2.25	3.25
June	1.20	7.83	2.64	2.55	2.04	1.59	4.34	2.79	4.23
July	4.39	4.79	4.36	5.31	1.88	2.25	3.01	1.69	3.49
August	3.93	4.66	0.87	7.28	3.12	5.32	3.75	3.65	4.23
September	5.93	5.46	1.53	2.83	4.34	6.08	2.46	4.16	3.20
October	4.55	2.09	3.28	5.38	4.28	2.24	4.76	5.61	3.74
November	2.10	2.35	3.43	5.04	2.76	4.16	7.38	3.50	5.85
December	5.53	6.13	6.07	2.36	3.53	4.00	0.86	5.65	6.66
	43.77	52.72	33.65	44.70	40.14	37.86	40.80	37.69	49.13

REPORT OF THE CITY VETERINARIAN FOR THE YEAR 1965

Total Slaughter

The total number of animals (251,069) slaughtered at the Belfast Abattoir in 1965 showed a decrease of 10,718 compared with 1964. Cattle showed a decrease of 1,311; sheep and lambs a decrease of 7,915; pigs an increase of 233 whilst goats showed a decrease of 1,725.

The throughput at Belfast Abattoir has been decreasing since 1963, the year of the highest kill. It is hoped that this downward trend will soon be reversed, not only in the interests of the meat trade, but also of the Belfast Corporation and especially with regard to the new Meat Plant at Duncrue Street.

Number and description of animals slaughtered each month

TABLE C 1

	Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep	Goats	Pigs
January	130	93	1	4,625	35	13,076	239	435
February	128	58	3	4,087	12	9,499	261	390
March	68	67	5	5,062	5	8,838	268	425
April	432	114	3	3,937	12	9,242	150	360
May	453	43	—	3,868	6	13,350	72	387
June	475	39	2	4,108	1	16,617	48	389
July	156	62	4	3,681	11	15,452	21	287
August	29	55	3	4,777	5	16,973	41	333
September	58	79	—	5,526	8	17,559	25	388
October	51	60	1	5,124	234	20,304	1	420
November	130	72	3	5,648	220	24,633	52	555
December	148	417	3	4,587	96	20,339	40	480
Totals	2,258	1,159	28	55,030	645	185,882	1,218	4,849
Total Cattle	59,120							

Grand Total 251,069

Carcase condemnation

The total number of carcasses condemned in 1965 was 498 compared with a total of 950 in 1964, a decrease of 414 and representing a percentage of 0.19 of the total slaughter. Sheep showed a loss of 0.15%, with pig condemnations reaching 1.67%.

Total seizures from all causes

TABLE C 2

Class	1965	1964	Percentage of total kill
Cattle	101	75	0.17
Sheep and lambs	290	687	0.15
Pigs	82	109	1.67
Goats	25	79	2.05
Totals	498	950	0.19

As far as individual disease conditions are concerned, the greatest losses were due to generalised oedema, pyaemia, bruising, decomposition, fever and abscesses. The majority of generalised oedema cases occurred in sheep and goats, while pyaemia was most common in pigs, associated with various injuries, e.g., tail biting, castration wounds and hypodermic injections. Total and partial seizure of carcase meat in all species amounted to 96,528 lbs. or approximately 43 tons.

Reasons for toal seizure

TABLE C 3

Cause	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Goats	Total
Abscess	—	3	13	—	16
Abnormal Odour	1	—	1	—	2
Anaemia	—	3	—	—	3
Arthritis	—	—	2	—	2
Bruising	5	18	2	3	28
Decomposed	7	11	1	—	19
Emaciation Path	2	3	—	—	5
Enteritis	3	—	4	—	7
Fevered	1	9	2	—	12
Fibrosis	—	1	—	—	1
Gangrene	—	3	1	—	4
Haemorrhage	—	—	1	—	1
Immature	3	—	—	—	3
Joint Ill	3	—	—	—	3
Luekaemia	—	—	1	—	1
Neoplasms	2	1	—	—	3
Oedema	53	215	5	22	295
Pericarditis	1	—	1	—	2
Pyæmia	3	1	26	—	30
Pigmentation	—	1	1	—	2
Septicaemia	4	1	6	—	11
Septic Mastitis	1	6	—	—	7
Septic Metritis	2	6	2	—	10
Septic Nephritis	—	1	—	—	1
Septic Peritonitis	2	1	6	—	9
Septic Pleurisy	1	3	1	—	5
Septic Pneumonia	1	3	3	—	7
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	2	—	2
Toxaemia	1	—	1	—	2
Tuberculosis	4	—	—	—	4
Uraemia	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	101	290	82	25	498

Bovine Cysticercosis

TABLE C 4

Month	Cases detected	Total slaughter (Cattle)	Percentage incidence
January	300	4,884	6.14
February	274	4,288	6.38
March	267	5,207	5.12
April	224	4,498	4.97
May	256	4,370	5.85
June	350	4,625	7.56
July	217	3,914	5.54
August	372	4,869	7.64
September	344	5,671	6.06
October	320	5,470	5.85
November	317	6,073	5.22
December	224	5,251	4.26
Totals	3,465	59,120	5.86

The overall percentage incidence of 5.86 represents an increase of 0.96% compared with 1964. This is the highest incidence ever recorded at Belfast Abattoir, where this condition has been increasing in incidence in recent years at an average of 1% per year. Since approximately one quarter of the recorded cases are subjected to refrigeration, this means a loss to the meat trade in Belfast of about £17,500, each carcass refrigerated losing on an average £20 due to reduced value, cost of cold storage, transport, etc. This serious situation undoubtedly calls for some form of compensation for the trade and steps are being taken by the Ministry of Agriculture to form a scheme for this purpose.

Interdepartmental Working Party on Bovine Cysticercosis

This committee, which first met on 1st December 1964, has had numerous meetings to investigate the problem of cysticercus bovis. It is hoped shortly to produce a report of its investigations. Although not concerned with the financial aspect of bovine cysticercosis, the Committee has heard the views of the meat trade on this subject.

New City of Belfast Meat Plant

The basic foundation work for the City's new Meat Plant at Duncrue Street was completed in December 1965. It is hoped to commence the superstructure in July 1966 and the scheduled date for completion is mid-1968. The ultimate change from the present premises in Stewart Street will make for a higher standard in all aspects of the meat trade in the City.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations (N.I.) 1964

The situation with regard to the hygienic transport of meat dealt with in Part VI of these regulations is that there is no longer any carriage of meat on open platform vehicles in the City. This has meant a considerable improvement in meat transport standards. Improvements are still necessary in the case of some individual traders as far as vehicle construction and methods are concerned. The use of an intermediate size of vehicle for bulk delivery, with no facilities for hanging meat, is considered unsatisfactory.

J. F. GRACEY, Ph.D., B.Agr., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

City Veterinarian.

**REPORT OF SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH DIVISION, FOR
THE YEAR 1965**

Notification of Births Act

The total number of births notified as occurring in the area during the year was 10,872. Of these 5,758 were males and 5,113 were females and one was sex unknown (stillborn). Included in this total were 205 stillbirths.

TABLE D 1

Births occurring in	
Hospitals	9,200
Private nursing homes	163
Other Institutions	76
Home	1,262
Home (Hosp. district cases)	171
Total	10,872

Infant Mortality

During the year, 232 children died under the age of 12 months giving an infant mortality rate of 27. The rate for the previous year was 31.

Neonatal and Perinatal Mortality

Deaths occurring during the first month of life numbered 152 giving a neonatal mortality rate for the year of 18. The rate for the previous year was 20. The perinatal rate, i.e. stillbirths and deaths during the first week per 1,000 total births (live and still), was 33 against 42 for the previous year.

Maternal Mortality

The number of women who died from pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state during the year was 2 giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.24 per 1,000 total births. The rate for the previous year was 0.34. Table D13 shows the maternal mortality per 1,000 total births analysed according to the cause of death.

Health Visiting

64 Health Visitors were employed at the end of the year. The main part of their work continues to be the visitation and supervision of the health of infants and young children, but an increasing amount of time is spent on other duties, such as the after-care of patients discharged from hospital, supervision of special diets and the use of medical equipment loaned by the department. The visitation of tuberculosis and chest cases is undertaken in co-operation with the Central Chest Clinic. A number with special training devote part of their time to the after-care of mental cases. They visit the mental hospitals and work with the Psychiatric Social Workers and others attend sessions at the mental day hospitals.

One Health Visitor is attached to a group practice and undertakes all the health visiting duties connected with the practice. The number carrying out liaison duties with general practitioners continues to grow and the contacts thus formed are most helpful in resolving many varied problems. The long established health visiting hospital liaison also continues. One Health Visitor's time is allocated entirely to diabetic work. She attends the metabolic unit in the hospital and visits the patients in their own homes.

The Health Visitors assist the Welfare Department in the administration of the Home Help Scheme as far as expectant mothers and mothers of young children are concerned, and close contact is maintained with that Department on various aspects of district work. A large part of the Health Visitors' time is spent on domiciliary health education work and on group teaching. Subjects such as mothercraft, prevention of home accidents, nutrition, food hygiene, personal hygiene, care of the aged at home, care of the feet, dental care, etc., are taught in the course of normal visitation or to selected groups. A number had the opportunity of attending refresher courses and conferences, and all continued to assist in research projects.

Visits paid during the year were as follows:—

- (1) To expectant mothers: First visits, 1,855; Re-visits, 2,689; Total 4,544.
- (2) To children under one year of age: First visits, 8,330; Re-visits, 48,532; Total 56,862.
- (3) To children between 1 and 5 years: 74,872.
- (4) To tuberculosis cases, 4,952.

Ante-Natal Clinics

As the great majority of expectant mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinics make arrangements through the clinics for their confinement in hospital the Clinic Medical Officer maintains close contact with the hospitals. At the Royal Maternity Hospital she also assists at one of the Ante-Natal sessions, and is a member of the Honorary Medical Staff. Specimens of blood are taken for Group, Rh factor, Wasserman, etc., and arrangements are in operation whereby private medical practitioners can refer their cases to the clinics for these tests. Some medical practitioners also refer abnormal cases for a second opinion. Instruction in Analgesia and in relaxation has been continued in combination with a special series of Mothercraft talks. These are open to all ante-natal cases irrespective of whether they are attending for ante-natal supervision or not.

Clinics and Attendances

TABLE D 2

	1st Visits	Re-Visits
Mount Street	54	298
Susan Street, Church Hall (Closed, May 1965)	9	74
Mountcollyer Street	66	450
Spier's Place, Shankill Road	77	616
Ariel Street	56	444
Cupar Street	141	912
Totals	403	2,794

2,360 Blood Tests were carried out during the year.

Child Health Centres

The number of sessions provided at the end of the year increased to 40 per week—only 17 however were in buildings owned by the Health Authority, the other 23 being in halls, etc., rented on a sessional basis. As there is no alternative accommodation available in some areas a number of sessions continue to be held in very unsuitable premises.

The weekly session was continued in the Health Centre opened by the General Health Services Board on the Ormeau Road. This helps to bring the work into closer association with general medical practice in the area.

The educational aspect of the work was kept well to the fore and special stress was again placed on the prevention of accidents. The members of the Voluntary Workers' Association continued their help in the weighing of the babies and arranging social functions for the mothers, and our thanks are again due to them for this valuable assistance in our work.

Centres and Attendances

TABLE D 3

		Under 2 years	Over 2 years
Highfield	(Monday)	1,822	605
York Street	"	1,856	806
Ariel Street	"	1,877	433
Bloomfield	"	4,716	1,079
Cupar Street	"	3,299	1,221
Donegall Road	"	3,190	721
Knock	"	1,884	382
Ormeau Road	"	2,084	684
Glenard	(Tuesday)	3,713	1,043
Havelock Place	"	1,468	705
Donegall Road	"	2,377	660
Cupar Street	"	1,997	591
Mount Street	"	2,948	917
Ariel Street	"	2,105	284
Ballymurphy	"	626	566
Lincoln Avenue	"	922	421
(opened June)			
Avoca Street	(Wednesday)	3,829	1,261
Cupar Street	"	2,072	769
Ligoniel	"	2,983	1,880
Seaview	"	3,051	1,241
Windsor	"	2,323	735
Mount Street	"	2,375	797
Palmerston Road	"	1,455	338
Susan Street	"	2,529	1,111
Avoca Street	(Thursday)	2,441	769
Kimberley Street	"	2,644	998
Greencastle	"	2,129	1,050
Mountcollyer	"	3,292	737
Spier's Place	"	1,900	307
Stranmillis	"	2,584	822
Susan Street	"	2,678	879
Mount Street	"	3,696	1,282
Malone	(Friday)	802	801
Ariel Street	"	3,426	804
Cupar Street	"	2,297	604
Joanmount	"	2,004	1,104
Spier's Place	"	2,091	580
Strandtown	"	3,765	578
Mount Street	"	2,147	978
Ballymurphy	"	2,218	742
Total attendances		97,615	32,291

Mother and Baby Homes

(Ante and Post-Natal Hostels)

TABLE D 4

Name and address of Home or Hostel	NUMBER OF BEDS						Average length of stay	
	Ante- natal	Post- natal	Labour	Isola- tion	Maternity (excluding labour and isolation)	Cots	Ante- natal	Post- natal
(a) Hopedene	3	11	—	—	—	11	6-8 weeks	6-9 weeks
(b) Thorndale	12	16	2	1	17	17	6-7 weeks	6-8 weeks

The total number of City cases admitted during the year was 30.

These hostels are in receipt of a grant from the Health Committee.

Residential Nurseries

TABLE D 5

Name and address of Nursery	Whether long stay or short stay	Number of beds provided at the end of year				
		Aged 0-9 mths.	10 mth.-2 years	Aged 2-5	Girls over 5	Boys over 5
Glendhu Hostel Holywood Road (A voluntary Hostel in receipt of a grant from the Health Committee).	Both	3	7	10	4	3

37 children resident in Belfast were admitted to the Hostel during the year.

Communicable Diseases

TABLE D 6

	(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum		(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum		(3) Puerperal fever		(4) Puerperal pyrexia	
	Dom. confinements	Instit. confinements	Dom. confinements	Instit. confinements	Dom. confinements	Instit. confinements	Dom. confinements	Instit. confinements
Number of cases notified during year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Number of cases visited by officers of the Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Number of cases in which Home Nursing provided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases removed to hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Midwives

TABLE D 7

	Domiciliary midwives	No. in inst. other than Hospitals	Midwives in hospitals	Midwives in nursing homes	Total
Total number of Midwives notifying their intention to practice during the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority	49	15	233	5	302

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned by a midwife during the year under Section 34 of the Nurses and Midwives Act, (Northern Ireland), 1959.

Nil

Domiciliary Midwives

24 midwives were employed on a salaried and 4 on a fee-per-case basis. Progress continues to be slow in recruiting sufficient midwives to enable the service to be placed entirely on a whole-time salaried basis. Two hostels are in operation, one in Springfield Road and the other in Templemore Avenue. Both hostels provide for a number of resident pupil midwives. A self contained flat is incorporated in the Child Health Clinic at Ballymurphy for 2 midwives. The Health Committee also contributes a proportion of the expenditure on the training of pupil midwives in conjunction with the Belfast City and Royal Maternity Hospitals.

Allowances to cover uniform, laundry and travelling are granted, the uniform being that laid down by the Joint Nursing and Midwives Council. Equipment is issued on loan, and all drugs, dressings, etc., in use are supplied to the midwives. Special cots, etc., for the care of premature babies are available. The trend however is for these babies to be admitted to the special nurseries attached to the two large maternity hospitals in the City. Refresher courses are arranged from time to time.

The midwives attended a total of 1,469 domiciliary cases during the year.

Number of midwives suspended from practice during the year in order to prevent the spread of infection—Nil.

Maternity Medical Services

General Medical Practitioners agreeing to provide maternity medical services in domiciliary cases are enrolled on a panel maintained in the department and are paid on a fee-per-case basis. Both the doctor and the midwife are paid by the Health Committee.

The following is a summary of the work carried out under the scheme by Medical Practitioners during the year:—

TABLE D 8

Domiciliary confinements at which General Practitioner attended	2,214
G.P. Maternity Hospital confinements at which General Practitioner attended	1,801
Women confined at home who were examined ante-natally	2,188
Ante-natal examinations made of women confined at home	19,188
Women referred to institutions for confinement who were examined ante-natally	1,801
Ante-natal examinations made of women confined in institutions	11,885
Final pelvic examinations made of women confined at home	1,908
Final pelvic examinations made of women confined in institutions	984
Cases of abortion attended	760
Anaesthetics given by second practitioner	30

Registration of Nursing Homes

TABLE D 9

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided for:—		
		Maternity	Other purposes	Total
Homes first registered during the year	1	—	27	27
Homes on the register at the end of the year	8	42	60	102

Action during 1965 :

Number of applications for registration refused	..	..	..	—
Number of exemptions granted	..	..	..	—
Number of exemptions withdrawn	..	..	..	—
Number of registrations cancelled	..	..	..	—
Number of appeals by aggrieved persons to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction	..	..	..	—
Number of cases in which fines were imposed	..	..	..	—
Number of inspections	..	..	..	52
Number of registered homes not inspected	..	..	..	—

The inspections during the year were made by the Clinic Medical Officer, the Superintendent Nursing Officer, and the Area Superintendent Health Visitors.

Deaths and Death Rates per 1,000 live births of infants under one year associated with prematurity and, in the post-natal period, associated with diarrhoea and enteritis, pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, and bronchitis

TABLE D 10

	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Prematurity	53	6.45	91	10.8	85	10.3	90	10.8	73	8.36	97	11.0	83	9.61	85	9.62	94	10.78	85	10.06
Diarrhoea and enteritis	8	0.97	10	1.2	13	1.6	12	1.4	7	0.8	12	1.36	10	1.16	5	0.57	8	0.92	9	1.07
Pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia and bronchitis	28	3.41	26	3.1	45	5.4	34	4.1	21	2.41	34	3.86	22	2.55	31	3.51	27	3.10	25	2.96

Infant Mortality and Rates per live 1,000 births by causes and sex.

TABLE D 11

Causes of death	Under 1 month				1-11 months			Total under	
	Males	Females	Total	Rate	Males	Females	Total	No.	Rate
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	0.24
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Hodgkins disease and Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	0.12
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	0.24
Non-meningococcal meningitis	—	1	1	0.12	—	1	1	2	0.24
Other diseases of heart	1	—	1	0.12	1	—	1	2	0.24
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (excluding new born)	—	—	—	—	13	12	25	25	2.96
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	2	2	0.24	2	—	2	4	0.47
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the new born	—	—	—	—	6	2	8	8	0.95
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	12	15	27	3.20	8	6	14	41	4.85
Birth injury, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) with prematurity	23	18	41	4.85	1	—	1	42	4.97
(b) without prematurity	11	12	23	2.72	2	—	2	25	2.96
Infections of new born:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) with prematurity	1	—	1	0.12	—	—	—	1	0.12
(b) without prematurity	2	2	4	0.47	—	—	—	4	0.47
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) with prematurity	26	15	41	4.85	1	—	1	42	4.97
(b) without prematurity	7	3	10	1.18	—	—	—	10	1.18
All other diseases	—	—	—	—	13	5	18	18	2.13
Accidents	1	—	1	0.12	—	1	1	2	0.24
Unknown causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	0.12

Infant Mortality (By Age Groups)

TABLE D 12

Sex	Under 1 day	1-6 days	1-3 weeks	1 month	2 months	3-5 months	6-11 months	Total	Deaths of Illegitimate children
Males	47	29	8	6	10	18	19	137	4
Females	36	25	7	4	5	13	5	95	1
Total	83	54	15	10	15	31	24	232	5

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births according to cause of death

TABLE D 13

Cause of death	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 total births
Pulmonary embolism due to deep vein thrombosis	1	0.12
Air embolism due to syringing to induce abortion	1	0.12

Infant and Neo-Natal Mortality Rates, 1885—1965

TABLE D 14

Year	Rate per 1,000 births		Year	Rate per 1,000 births	
	Infant	Neo-Natal		Infant	Neo-Natal
1885	170	—	1945	84	40
1890	162	—	1950	49	25
1895	169	—	1955	37	21
1900	152	—	1956	29	18
1905	136	—	1957	32	22
1910	143	—	1958	30	19
1915	137	—	1959	33	22
1920	132	—	1960	28	20
1925	104	—	1961	33	23
1930	78	—	1962	29	20
1935	112	—	1963	29	19
1940	122	40	1964	31	20
			1965	27	18

— indicates information not available

Home Nursing Service

The Home Nursing Staff consists of 1 Superintendent, 1 First Assistant Superintendent, 49 Queen's Nurses, 5 State Registered Nurses and 1 State Enrolled Nurse. There were 18 nurses in training during the year. 7 were Departmental candidates and 11 were County candidates. The training remains at a high standard and several of the candidates obtained credits in various subjects at the examination.

The total number of visits paid was 234,547 compared with 231,914 in 1964.

Sick room requisites such as Dunlopillo mattresses, air cushions, bed-rests, rubber sheeting, bed-pans, incontinent pads, etc., are sent out to patients on loan when required through the Medical Comforts depot. The use of sterile packs for the Nurses' Bags, has proved very beneficial. The Marie Curie Fund was utilised for obtaining extra facilities for cancer patients—bedding, clothing, extra nourishment, night sitters, etc.

Home Nursing Service
Statistics of Work Done, 1965

TABLE D 15

A. Number of Cases:—		
(i)	Brought forward from 1964	4,925
(ii)	New cases taken on during 1965	4,433
Analysis of new cases:—		
	Tuberculosis	40
	Cancer	253
	Diabetes	63
	Gynaecological	82
	Pneumonia	16
	Surgical	826
	General medical	3,153
(iii)	Removed during 1965	3,086
Cause of removal:—		
	Convalescent	1,539
	Died	378
	To hospital	705
	Other causes	464
Remaining on books at end of 1965		6,272
B. Analysis of visits to all cases in 1965:—		
	Tuberculosis	3,107
	Cancer	13,801
	Diabetes	21,731
	Gynaecological	1,441
	Pneumonia	100
	Surgical	34,084
	General medical	160,283
	Total visits	234,547

After-Care

The Committee's scheme for dietic assistance includes domiciliary as well as ex-hospital cases. Assistance is given for a period of six weeks during which time the National Assistance Board, to whom each case is referred, arranges for its continuance from central funds if necessary. The total number of cases dealt with was 1,960. Women over 60 and men over 65 excluded from the scheme are the entire responsibility of the National Assistance Board. Tuberculosis patients are supplied with one pint of milk daily on the recommendation of chest physicians. During the year 948 persons received milk under this scheme.

During the year 1,156 new issues of medical comforts were made and 1,204 persons returned loaned equipment. The number holding equipment at the end of the year was 1,154.

Chiropody

A scheme for providing chiropody treatment for the aged, handicapped persons, and expectant and nursing mothers was introduced in 1961. At the beginning one session was held weekly, but with the rapid growth of the work it was found necessary to increase the number of sessions, and also provide for domiciliary visits. At the end of 1965, 62 sessions were being held weekly.

A total of 4,955 persons received treatment. The number of treatments carried out was 16,259, 13,287 at clinics and 2,972 in patients' homes.

In conclusion I would like to express to the members of the staff my sincere appreciation of the excellent manner in which they discharged their duties throughout the year.

H. A. WARNOCK, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.,

*Senior Medical Officer
Maternity and Child Health Division.*

REPORT OF THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER SCHOOL HEALTH DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1965

Belfast Grant-Aided Schools

In Section 42 of the Education Act (N.I.) 1948, as amended by the Education (Amendment) Act (N.I.) 1956, the local authority's health committee is given the duties of providing for medical inspection and treatment of all pupils attending grant-aided schools in their area; these duties are carried out by the School Health Service. Table E1 shows the various types of grant-aided schools in the City of Belfast at 31st December, 1965 and the number of pupils attending them. At the end of the year the school population was 80,730, an increase of 130 compared with 1964.

During the year one Roman Catholic primary school which had occupied a cramped and out-of-date building was closed and the pupils were transferred to more modern schools in the district. No new schools were opened in 1965, but a number of new building projects and improvements to existing premises were in progress throughout the year.

Three voluntary secondary schools, all with junior departments, conduct their own schemes of medical and dental inspection and treatment in accordance with Section 42 (6) of the Education (Amendment) Act (N.I.) 1956.

Staff

There was a shortage of medical officers for most of 1965, but at the end of the year a part-time medical officer was appointed. Specialist services were provided by the Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority by secondment of several ophthalmic specialists, a physician, a surgeon and a psychiatrist on a sessional basis. The shortage of ophthalmic specialists continues and the number of sessions provided was not sufficient to prevent already long waiting-list from growing longer.

Several health visitors retired or resigned in 1965 and it was found more than usually difficult to replace them. A number of nurses suitably qualified for secondment to the Health Visitor's Training Course of the Royal College of Nursing were appointed and began the course in September; several nurses returned to duty in July from the previous course having qualified as health visitors.

We had vacancies for speech therapists throughout the year, but an additional part-time therapist was appointed and enabled sessions to be resumed at several special schools which had been without speech therapy for some time. The Hospitals Authority normally provide 11 sessions per week for the School Health Service by secondment, but were unable to meet any of this commitment in 1965. The Health Committee is empowered to make grants to suitable candidates for training as speech therapists. The grant is equivalent to a Major Award Scholarship and covers tuition fees, examination fees, books, maintenance and travelling expenses; the course lasts for three years of full-time study at one of seven training schools in Great Britain and the trainee contracts to work as a speech therapist employed by the Health Committee for not less than two years after qualification. No candidates were found this year in spite of considerable publicity and the efforts of the Youth Employment Service.

A number of changes in the staff of physiotherapists and occupational therapists occurred; there was a shortage of one or two therapists throughout the year. Shortage of trained specialist staff is a problem also in those aspects of education which most affect the School Health Service. In particular we feel the effects of a scarcity of educational psychologists and teachers-of-the-deaf; these are colleagues with whom normally we work closely and whose absence makes the treatment of handicapped children much more difficult. Shortage of teachers for physically handicapped pupils is also felt on occasions. Housemothers to deal with handicapped children, both day and residential, at special schools are now more easily recruited; these girls have their basic training at the full-time Child Care Course held annually at the Rupert Stanley College of Further Education, some of them returning for a second year to take the Advanced Child Care Course. The presence of these competent and well-trained girls in the special schools has been of great assistance to the teachers and has enabled us to admit to the schools many children with handicaps such as incontinence which used to make any form of education other than home tuition impracticable.

School Medical Inspections

Table E2 shows the various medical inspections carried out in 1965. This table does not include examinations of the handicapped pupils at special schools, on home tuition, or under school age, all of whom were examined at least once during the year; neither are the results of these children's examinations included in the various tables of defects, but particulars of their handicaps are given in Tables E13 to E20.

The routine medical inspection has been the basis of school health work for over sixty years, but experiments with a different approach to the supervision of schoolchildren's health are now advocated and the School Health Service (Amendment) Regulations (N.I.), 1963 set out the conditions for such modified schemes. In 1964 and 1965 trials took place at four Belfast schools where children of any age, apart from entrants or leavers, were selected for examination because of known or suspected disability rather than examination of all children in certain age groups. The details of the system were modified from time to time and varied at each of the four schools. Selection might be done by the doctor, the health visitor, the school principal or a combination of these; parents were given an opportunity to bring their child for examination and class teachers could also bring forward children needing examination. Monthly visits by the doctor to the school, quarterly visits and visits on request were tried. Questionnaires to be completed by parents, school principals and class teachers were tried and the school medical records were scanned for relevant data. The new and the old schemes have their advantages and disadvantages and each has its own enthusiastic supporters. In 1966 more extensive experiments will be tried in all schools and it is hoped to settle on a modified scheme based on selective examinations which will best serve the needs of the children. All entrants will continue to have routine examination and leavers will have routine examination or interview according to their past and present state of health. The results of the selective examinations in 1965 are not included in the various tables of defects.

Table E3 shows the numbers of parents who attended the routine medical inspections; 41.6% is slightly higher than in the previous three years. Table E4 shows the action found to be necessary by the school doctor as a result of routine medical inspections; as usual considerable numbers of apparently healthy children were found to need attention which they were not already receiving.

Heights and Weights

The change to selective examinations in 1966 will make 1965 the last year in which the heights and weights of large numbers of unselected boys and girls will be recorded; we have therefore analysed the 1965 data in detail. For height and weight at each year of age are given the mean with its standard error and the standard deviation and co-efficient of variation. The median and the first and ninth deciles are also given.

Defects discovered at Routine Medical Inspections

Table E6 shows the doctor's assessment of the nutritional state of the children seen at routine inspections; as usual few children were classes as badly nourished and in these few the cause of malnutrition was often some form of illness rather than lack of food to eat.

Table E7 summarises the defects noted at routine medical inspections in 1965. For the most part the numbers of defects per thousand children examined are little different from those found in previous years. The rate of 312 per thousand with defective vision is rather higher than in recent years. Table E8 (a) shows the visual acuity in each eye of the 16,031 children in whom it could be accurately assessed; of these children 1,308 wore glasses and their acuity with glasses is shown in Table E8 (b). It was not possible to assess the visual acuity of 155 children and they have been listed for re-examination.

Table E9 shows the results of colour vision testing in pupils nearing school leaving age; 4.5% of the boys and 0.2% of the girls tested had serious defects of colour vision likely to affect their choice of careers; a further 2.5% of boys and 1.2% of girls had less important defects of colour vision.

Defects found at routine medical inspections are listed for re-examination at intervals to ensure that appropriate remedial action is taken and that the child's educational progress is not adversely affected by the disability. Table E11 shows that in 1965 18,835 children were re-examined, of whom 4,855 were deleted from the list as cured, 11,228 were kept on the list for observation and 2,752 required arrangements to be made for further treatment.

Table E12 shows the medical examinations of children at the school clinics. Some of these are children sent for because of a known or suspected disability; others are referred to the clinic by teachers, doctors, welfare workers, courts and many other sources.

Tuberculin Tests and B.C.G. Vaccinations

Table E10 shows the results of tuberculin testing by the Heaf multiple-puncture method at routine medical inspections. Part (a) of the table is confined to children not previously vaccinated with B.C.G. and gives a measure of the naturally acquired positive reactions to tuberculin in Belfast children. The test is normally offered to children at about 10 years of age; the 913 nine-year-olds

offered the test in 1965 were children nearing their tenth birthday; a few children of 8 years or less were tested for clinical reasons, usually to rule out tuberculosis as the cause of symptoms; those over 10 years were children who had avoided vaccination when they were younger.

Of the 3,292 unvaccinated children tested 11.4% gave positive reactions. This rate is the same as in 1964 and is the lowest recorded since routine tuberculin testing started in Belfast in 1953. During 1965 our doctors vaccinated 3,407 children with B.C.G. Returns are made to us of Belfast residents of any age given B.C.G. vaccination by other authorities; these amounted to 1,744 for the year. Part (b) of Table 10 shows the results of retesting 1,744 children previously vaccinated with B.C.G. at various dates up to ten years before; 94.3% of the retests showed positive reactions and 5.7% had reverted to negative. These latter were offered re-vaccination.

Handicapped Pupils

The Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations (N.I.), 1957 define ten categories of educational handicap. Section 30 of the Education Act (N.I.), 1947, the latest version of which is found in the Education (Amendment) Act (N.I.), 1956, directs that all handicapped children over the age of two years shall be found and given suitable special educational treatment.

Table E13 shows the numbers of educational handicaps affecting Belfast boys and girls at 31st December, 1965. Tables E14 to E20 relate to a count on the same date, but the picture is a constantly changing one with the arrival of newly handicapped children and the discharge of others on leaving school or owing to successful treatment. The fact that many children have several handicaps each of which if it existed alone would necessitate special educational treatment makes it necessary to reckon in terms of handicaps as well as of children; thus Table E13 shows that 5,228 handicaps were distributed among 4,525 children and indicates the type of schools where the problems are being dealt with. Table E14 shows the numbers of children having one handicap and Tables E15 and E16 show how the multiple handicaps were combined.

Tables E18 and E19 show the main defects suffered by the children at Malcolm Sinclair and Fleming Fulton Schools. Most of the children at these schools have serious and permanent physical handicaps which make it necessary for them to spend the greater part of their school career in the special school. At Cedar Lodge School for delicate pupils the children's ailments are usually less severe and often of a temporary nature, so that the average length of stay in the school is two or three years. Table E20 shows the defects of the 54 children admitted during 1965.

Work on the rebuilding of Fleming Fulton School continued throughout 1965 and various delays have made completion before mid-1966 unlikely. The main classrooms were in use by the pupils in the Christmas term while the old classrooms were then handed to the builders for conversion to therapy departments. Various other parts of the new building were available to the school before the end of the year, including the common hall, but the therapy pool and other important features were incomplete. The nursery department was well advanced by the end of the year and we hope to move Malcolm Sinclair School into this during the Summer of 1966. At the beginning of the Christmas term a teacher-of-the-deaf joined the staff of Fleming Fulton School. This teacher is additionally qualified as an educational audiologist and has also made a special study of the problems of communication affecting spastic, athetoid and other physically handicapped children; she has charge of a unit within the school where we deal with children dually handicapped by deafness and a physical defect. These children present one of the hardest problems in education and they have always been most difficult to place successfully at school; by the end of the year the unit was in working order and the children had settled down well. The classroom is equipped with the latest type of individually adjustable group hearing system and the usual tape recorder, gramophone and other equipment needed by the deaf. The classroom, common hall, nursery and domestic science room are all equipped with induction loops for the benefit of the deaf. The boarding accommodation at Fleming Fulton School was filled throughout the year and an extension is planned to provide eight more beds, more day rooms for the children and increased staff accommodation which will allow more privacy when off duty.

In September we opened the fourth of the units for partially hearing pupils. This unit is at Ballygolan Primary School and, like the Fleming Fulton unit, it is equipped with the individually adjustable group hearing system. This apparatus enables the output from the amplifier to be varied as to loudness and frequency response to suit each child's particular hearing defect. There are various other refinements of which the most important is the ability to divide the class into two groups which can be given different lessons through the group hearing aid at the same time. For example, the teacher

may talk to part of the class through her microphone while the remaining pupils receive the school broadcast or a prepared lesson on tape through their headphones without hearing the teacher. This is a very valuable asset since the age range of children in deaf units covers about six years and they cannot all be given the same educational material. To facilitate the formation of subgroups, the classroom has two blackboards on adjacent walls each with microphone sockets and the teacher's control panel is placed in the corner between the two boards. There are seven points in the floor into which a group of desks may be plugged to connect with the group hearing aid and the teacher can switch the various groups in or out at will. The desks in this unit are light and portable for easy re-arrangement of the room and are no longer fixed to the floor as in other units. By the end of the year the class consisted of nine pupils who had been successfully integrated with the school, taking part in all activities including the Christmas entertainment when they appeared on the stage in the company of normally hearing children. The stage and common hall are equipped with induction loops to feed the deaf children's personal hearing aids on occasions like this. Each of the children has been accepted normally by the rest of the school; they have made friends outside the deaf group and take their place in the hearing community with apparent ease and confidence.

Conversion of the old Fortwilliam Primary School premises for use as a Child Guidance Clinic was completed in February. The clinic was used from then by the educational psychologists and the remedial teachers. A number of disturbed children who could not be persuaded to attend school successfully attended a small class held daily at the clinic for a few hours with the object of gradually overcoming their fears. In October the Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority were able to offer the services of a psychiatrist and a psychiatric social worker firstly for one session and later two per week as a start to the child guidance work of the clinic.

School Clinics

The new clinic at Cupar Street was very busy throughout 1965. The second new clinic at Lincoln Avenue was opened early in the year; various departments were occupied from March onwards and the old house at Carlisle Circus was vacated in April. The new clinic is similar to that at Cupar Street and it has attracted many visitors. Lectures, films, demonstrations, courses and conferences were held on many occasions during the year. All medical students, student nurses, student health visitors and student district nurses are shown the working of the clinics and receive lectures on the local authority's health services. Our health education programme also includes the showing of films and talks by health visitors, doctors and dentists at schools and in the clinics. Two courses on the ascertainment of deafness each lasting a week were held at Cupar Street Clinic in June and October, mainly for the student health visitors of the Royal College of Nursing; lectures and demonstrations were attended by many other members of our staff and practice sessions, under supervision, with children of all ages from six months to ten years, were organised.

A. L. WALBY, M.B., D.P.H.,

Senior Medical Officer,

School Health Division.

Belfast Grant-Aided Schools

TABLE E 1

Type of School		Number	Pupils
Nursery Schools and Classes		10	393
Primary†	County Primary Schools	65	26,332
	Voluntary Primary Schools under Roman Catholic Management	60	18,230
	Special Schools	10	1,038
	Day Instruction Centres	4	348
Secondary‡	County Secondary Schools	19	14,257
	Voluntary Secondary Schools †(Participating)	23	18,123
	Voluntary Secondary Schools †(Non-participating)‡‡	3	2,009
Total		194	80,730

- † These groups of schools are considered separately where possible in the following tables.
- ‡‡ These schools conduct their own schemes of medical and dental inspection and treatment under the provision of Section 42 (6) of the Education (Amendment) Act (N.I.), 1956.
- + Includes preparatory school in most cases.

School Medical Inspections

TABLE E 2

Type of School	Sex	Routine Examinations						Nursery School examinations	Special examinations	Re-examinations	Totals
		Age Groups					Totals				
		Entrants	II	III	IV	V					
Primary Schools	Boys	3,198	1,038	1,950	6	1	6,193	219	214	5,021	11,647
	Girls	2,918	787	1,798	63	—	5,566	274	220	4,792	10,852
Secondary Schools	Boys	59	38	483	1,734	4	2,318	—	30	2,640	4,988
	Girls	136	85	303	1,583	2	2,109	—	49	1,992	4,150
Totals	Both	6,311	1,948	4,534	3,386	7	16,186	493	513	14,445	31,637

Attendance of Parents at Routine Medical Inspections

TABLE E 3

Age Group	Primary		Secondary	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Entrants	2,229 (69.7%)	2,101 (72.0%)	38 (64.4%)	69 (50.7%)
II	446 (43.0%)	381 (48.4%)	4 (10.5%)	22 (25.9%)
III	561 (28.8%)	737 (41.0%)	25 (5.2%)	26 (8.6%)
IV	2 (33.3%)	2 (3.2%)	28 (1.6%)	61 (3.9%)
V	—	—	—	—
Totals	3,238 (52.3%)	3,221 (57.9%)	95 (4.1%)	178 (8.4%)
	6,459 (54.9%)		273 (6.2%)	
	6,732 (41.6%)			

TABLE E 4 Action to be Taken as a Result of Routine Medical Inspection

Age Group	Home visits		To Family Doctor		To School Clinic		To Eye Specialist		To E.N.T. Specialist		To Hospital		To Physio-therapist		To Speech Therapist		To Audio-metrist		Other action	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Entrants	96	112	73	43	156	129	242	199	1	2	23	18	70	51	21	7	30	34	83	83
II	22	14	18	7	68	56	84	59	2	1	6	4	14	14	9	—	16	6	25	18
II	70	39	41	19	132	99	193	182	4	5	13	4	37	34	12	2	34	17	63	72
IV	9	21	20	20	52	67	154	145	—	2	2	1	16	27	7	2	21	10	41	33
V	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	197	186	152	89	409	351	673	585	7	10	44	27	137	126	49	11	101	67	212	206
	383		241		760		1,258		17		71		263		60		168		418	

TABLE E 5(a) Estimates of Height (ins.) Weight (lbs.) of Boys according to age from Routine Medical Inspections, Year 1965

Estimates, etc.	Age Group in years												Height
	4-	5-	6-	7-	8-	9-	10-	11-	12-	13-	14-	15-	
Number of boys measured	466	2,139	653	96	88	892	1,160	435	387	836	806	98	
Mean	41.8	43.2	45.1	46.0	49.6	52.7	43.9	54.9	59.9	60.8	63.0	65.0	
Standard error of mean	0.10	0.05	0.09	0.27	0.32	0.09	0.07	0.13	0.17	0.11	0.13	0.33	
Standard deviation	2.09	2.14	2.32	2.60	3.00	2.73	2.90	2.79	3.26	3.29	3.63	3.22	
First decile	39.1	40.6	42.1	43.0	46.0	49.4	50.6	51.6	56.0	56.9	58.3	1.4	
Median	41.7	43.1	45.0	45.6	49.5	52.6	54.0	54.7	60.0	60.8	63.1	65.0	
Ninth decile	44.4	46.1	48.0	49.3	53.4	56.2	57.4	58.4	63.9	65.2	67.5	68.9	
Co-efficient of variation	5.00	4.94	5.14	5.66	6.03	5.18	5.38	5.09	5.44	5.40	5.77	64.95	
Weight													
Mean	40.2	42.5	46.0	49.0	56.4	61.2	70.1	73.6	94.2	98.4	108.9	121.0	
Standard mean or error	0.21	0.12	0.24	0.83	0.94	0.40	0.30	0.60	0.92	0.64	0.71	2.43	
Standard deviation	4.57	5.32	6.14	8.10	8.82	11.95	12.01	12.57	18.11	18.63	20.19	24.03	
First decile	34.5	35.3	38.8	40.7	45.0	53.2	55.5	59.1	73.4	77.2	83.4	91.4	
Median	39.1	41.2	44.9	47.3	54.9	63.4	68.7	70.6	91.2	95.3	105.4	118.7	
Ninth decile	46.8	49.0	53.4	57.2	67.2	79.2	83.2	88.8	117.4	123.1	134.9	147.1	
Co-efficient of variation	11.39	12.54	13.35	16.53	15.65	19.52	17.13	17.08	19.21	18.93	18.53	19.87	

TABLE E 5(b)

Estimates of Height (ins.) and Weight (lbs.) of Girls according to age from Routine Medical Inspections, Year 1965

Estimates, etc.	Age Groups in Years											
	4-	5-	6-	7-	8-	9-	10-	11-	12-	13-	14-	15-
	442	1,973	638	73	31	768	1,479	427	195	671	835	141
Height												
Mean	41.3	42.9	44.6	45.9	50.1	52.5	53.6	55.0	59.6	61.0	61.5	62.1
Standard error of mean	0.10	0.05	0.09	0.35	0.54	0.09	0.07	0.15	0.22	0.11	0.09	0.21
Standard deviation	2.19	2.18	2.23	2.95	2.98	2.60	2.75	2.99	3.10	2.80	2.70	2.53
First decile	38.7	40.2	41.7	42.0	46.6	49.2	50.2	51.4	56.1	57.7	58.2	59.0
Median	41.3	42.8	44.6	45.7	50.0	52.5	53.5	54.9	59.9	61.0	61.5	62.2
Ninth decile	44.2	45.7	47.4	49.0	53.5	55.7	57.1	58.8	63.7	64.6	64.8	65.5
Co-efficient of variation	5.31	5.09	5.01	6.42	5.95	4.96	5.13	5.44	5.21	4.59	4.40	4.07
Weight												
Mean	39.0	40.9	44.0	46.7	58.0	65.7	69.1	74.7	95.5	103.4	108.9	112.6
Standard error of mean	0.25	0.12	0.23	0.75	2.10	0.55	0.36	0.75	1.27	0.76	0.66	1.54
Standard deviation	5.24	5.52	5.81	6.45	11.72	15.24	13.65	15.41	17.68	19.64	18.98	18.32
First decile	33.0	34.7	36.9	37.3	45.2	52.6	54.7	57.3	74.6	82.6	87.0	92.8
Median	38.6	40.5	42.7	46.6	54.9	63.1	66.6	71.1	93.0	103.0	105.4	110.8
Ninth decile	44.8	47.4	50.6	53.2	69.4	80.9	86.5	93.3	119.4	127.1	133.3	133.4
Co-efficient of variation	13.43	13.50	13.21	13.82	20.22	23.21	19.78	20.62	18.52	18.99	17.44	16.27

Nutrition

TABLE E 6

Age Group	Typw of School	NORMAL (A)		SUB-NORMAL (B)		BAD (C)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Entrants	Primary	2,914 (91.1%)	2,668 (91.4%)	250 (7.8%)	222 (7.6%)	34 (1.1%)	28 (1.0%)
	Secondary	49 (83.1%)	130 (95.6%)	6 (10.2%)	3 (2.2%)	4 (6.7%)	3 (2.2%)
II	Primary	973 (93.7%)	724 (92.0%)	62 (6.0%)	60 (7.6%)	3 (0.3%)	3 (0.4%)
	Secondary	33 (86.8%)	78 (91.8%)	3 (7.9%)	7 (8.2%)	2 (5.3%)	— —
III	Primary	1,844 (94.5%)	1,699 (94.5%)	105 (5.4%)	99 (5.5%)	1 (0.1%)	— —
	Secondary	454 (94.0%)	301 (99.3%)	26 (5.4%)	2 (0.7%)	3 (0.6%)	— —
IV	Primary	6 (100.0%)	62 (98.4%)	— —	1 (1.6%)	— —	— —
	Secondary	1,636 (94.3%)	1,541 (97.3%)	95 (5.5%)	42 (2.7%)	3 (0.2%)	— —
V	Primary	1 (100.0%)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
	Secondary	4 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	— —	— —	— —	— —
Totals	Primary	5,738 (92.7%)	5,153 (92.6%)	417 (6.7%)	382 (6.9%)	38 (0.6%)	31 (0.5%)
	Secondary	2,176 (93.9%)	2,052 (97.3%)	130 (5.6%)	54 (2.6%)	12 (0.5%)	3 (0.1%)

Defects Discovered at Routine Medical Inspection

TABLE E 7

Defect		Type of school	Defective for treatment	Per 1,000	Defective for observation	Per 1,000	Total defective	Per 1,000
Skin		Primary	94	8.0	172	14.6	266	22.6
		Secondary	40	9.0	98	22.1	138	31.2
		Total	134	8.3	270	16.7	404	25.0
Eyes	(a) vision	Primary	1,041	89.7	2,527	217.8	3,568	307.5
		Secondary	421	95.1	1,013	228.8	1,434	323.9
		Total	1,462	91.2	3,540	220.8	5,002	312.0
	(b) squint	Primary	162	13.8	391	33.3	553	47.0
		Secondary	21	4.7	104	23.5	125	28.2
		Total	183	11.3	495	30.6	678	41.9
	(c) other	Primary	31	2.6	50	4.3	81	6.9
		Secondary	17	3.8	20	4.5	37	8.4
		Total	48	3.0	70	4.3	118	7.3
	(a) hearing	Primary	259	22.0	200	17.0	459	39.0
		Secondary	66	14.9	32	7.2	98	22.1
		Total	325	20.1	232	14.3	557	34.4
	(b) otitis media	Primary	30	2.6	64	5.4	94	8.0
		Secondary	8	1.8	24	5.4	32	7.2
		Total	38	2.4	88	5.4	126	7.8
	(c) other	Primary	98	8.3	89	7.6	187	15.9
		Secondary	26	5.9	7	1.6	33	7.5
		Total	124	7.7	96	5.9	220	13.6
Nose and Throat		Primary	181	15.4	1,004	85.4	1,185	100.8
		Secondary	29	6.6	167	37.7	196	44.3
		Total	210	13.0	1,171	72.4	1,381	85.3
Speech		Primary	81	6.9	211	17.9	292	24.8
		Secondary	10	2.3	27	6.1	37	8.7
		Total	91	5.6	238	14.7	329	20.3
Cervical glands		Primary	11	0.9	104	8.8	115	9.8
		Secondary	—	—	5	1.1	5	1.1
		Total	11	0.7	109	6.7	120	7.4
Heart and circulation		Primary	70	6.0	238	20.2	308	26.2
		Secondary	17	3.8	65	14.7	82	18.5
		Total	87	5.4	303	18.7	390	24.1
Lungs	(a)	Primary	189	16.1	294	25.0	483	41.1
		Secondary	25	5.7	75	16.9	100	22.6
		Total	214	13.2	369	22.8	583	36.0
	(b) pulmonary tuberculosis	Primary	—	—	4	0.3	4	0.3
		Secondary	2	0.5	5	1.1	7	1.6
		Total	2	0.1	9	0.6	11	0.7
Development		Primary	79	6.7	161	13.7	240	20.4
		Secondary	34	7.7	88	19.9	122	27.6
		Total	113	7.0	249	15.4	362	22.4
Orthopaedic	(a) posture	Primary	45	3.8	20	1.7	65	5.5
		Secondary	18	4.1	7	1.6	25	5.7
		Total	63	3.9	27	1.7	90	5.6
	(b) feet	Primary	148	12.6	157	13.4	305	25.9
		Secondary	64	14.5	63	14.2	127	28.7
		Total	212	13.1	220	13.6	432	26.7
	(c) other	Primary	38	3.2	79	6.7	117	10.0
		Secondary	9	2.0	28	6.3	37	8.4
		Total	47	2.9	107	6.6	154	9.5

TABLE E 7 (continued)

Defect	Type of school	Defective for treatment	Per 1,000	Defective for observation	Per 1,000	Total defective	Per 1,000
Nervous system	Primary	3	0.3	15	1.3	18	1.5
	Secondary	2	0.5	7	1.6	9	2.0
	Total	5	0.3	22	1.4	27	1.7
(a) epilepsy	Primary	7	0.6	21	1.8	28	2.4
	Secondary	1	0.2	11	2.5	12	2.7
	Total	8	0.5	32	2.0	40	2.5
(b) other	Primary	40	3.4	231	19.6	271	23.0
	Secondary	—	—	22	5.0	22	5.0
	Total	40	2.5	253	15.6	293	18.1
Psychological	Primary	48	4.1	80	6.8	128	10.9
	Secondary	6	1.4	14	3.2	20	4.5
	Total	54	3.3	94	5.8	148	9.1
(a) development	Primary	4	0.3	2	0.2	6	0.5
	Secondary	—	—	1	0.2	1	0.2
	Total	4	0.2	3	0.2	7	0.4
(b) stability	Primary	106	9.0	325	27.6	431	36.7
	Secondary	30	6.8	53	12.0	83	18.8
	Total	136	8.4	378	23.4	514	31.8
Tuberculosis—non-pulmonary		4	0.3	2	0.2	6	0.5
		—	—	1	0.2	1	0.2
		4	0.2	3	0.2	7	0.4
Other defects		106	9.0	325	27.6	431	36.7
		30	6.8	53	12.0	83	18.8
		136	8.4	378	23.4	514	31.8

The numbers of children examined were:—Primary 11,759, Secondary 4,427, Total 16,186.

The visual acuity could not be accurately assessed in 155 schoolchildren; for "Eyes (a) vision", therefore, the number examined was 16,031.

Visual Acuity

TABLE E 8

(a) schoolchildren without glasses

	Left eye										Right eye
	Visual acuity	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	<6/60	Totals	
Right eye	6/6	11,340	546	152	69	42	37	23	15	12,224	
	6/9	441	1,173	137	68	29	16	5	4	1,873	
	6/12	138	145	328	89	23	20	8	3	754	
	6/18	62	46	98	161	48	20	3	1	439	
	6/24	36	32	32	60	92	20	9	1	282	
	6/36	31	18	10	30	37	118	14	2	260	
Left eye	6/60	18	6	4	4	11	15	74	6	138	
	<6/60	14	3	3	2	—	3	7	29	61	
	Totals	12,080	1,969	764	483	282	249	143	61	16,031	

(b) schoolchildren with glasses

	Left eye										Right eye
	Visual acuity	6/6	6/9	6/12	6/18	6/24	6/36	6/60	<6/60	Totals	
Right eye	6/6	456	97	40	14	8	9	3	4	631	
	6/9	98	152	51	16	3	6	—	4	330	
	6/12	43	46	94	18	2	2	—	2	207	
	6/18	18	9	22	12	13	1	—	—	75	
	6/24	4	6	10	9	10	—	1	—	40	
	6/36	4	5	3	1	2	1	—	—	16	
Left eye	6/60	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	
	<6/60	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	
	Totals	625	318	221	71	38	20	5	10	1,308	

TABLE E 9

Colour Vision

Colour Vision	Boys	Girls	Total
Normal	1,761 (93.0%)	1,666 (98.6%)	3,427 (95.6%)
Defective—safe	48 (2.5%)	21 (1.2%)	69 (1.9%)
Defective—unsafe	84 (4.5%)	3 (0.2%)	87 (2.5%)
Total	1,893 (100.0%)	1,690 (100.0%)	3,583 (100.0%)

Tuberculin Tests

(Unvaccinated Children)

TABLE E 10 (a)

Age	Number of children available	Offered* tuberculin test	Refused	Tested	Negative	Positive
4	908	—	—	—	—	—
5	4,112	2	—	2	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
6	1,291	—	—	—	—	—
7	169	10	5 (50.0%)	5	5 (100.0%)	—
8	119	51	15 (29.4%)	36	33 (91.7%)	3 (8.3%)
9	1,660	913	205 (22.5%)	708	656 (92.7%)	52 (7.3%)
10	3,090	1,840	380 (20.7%)	1,460	1,320 (90.4%)	140 (9.6%)
11	862	534	128 (24.0%)	406	356 (87.7%)	50 (12.3%)
12	582	188	73 (38.8%)	115	96 (83.5%)	19 (16.5%)
13	1,507	423	150 (35.5%)	273	217 (79.5%)	56 (20.5%)
14	1,641	417	161 (38.6%)	256	207 (80.9%)	49 (19.1%)
15	238	51	21 (41.1%)	30	25 (83.3%)	5 (16.7%)
16	7	1	—	1	—	1 (100.0%)
Totals	16,186	4,430	1,138 (25.7%)	3,292	2,916 (88.6%)	376 (11.4%)

* From 10 years onwards the difference between this figure and the number available is accounted for largely by children known to have had B.C.G. vaccination, but includes some who had skin disease or other ailments making tuberculin testing undesirable. At routine medical inspections the younger children are not usually offered tuberculin test unless they are tuberculosis contacts, or their parents request it, or they are nearing 10 years of age.

(Vaccinated Children)

TABLE E 10 (b)

Age	Offered tuberculin test	Refused	Tested	Negative	Positive
5	1	—	1	—	1 (100.0%)
7	1	—	1	—	1 (100.0%)
8	23	3 (13.0%)	20	1 (5.0%)	19 (95.0%)
9	504	57 (11.3%)	447	30 (6.7%)	417 (93.3%)
10	887	129 (14.5%)	758	49 (6.5%)	709 (93.5%)
11	201	44 (21.9%)	157	11 (7.0%)	146 (93.0%)
12	155	29 (18.7%)	126	4 (3.2%)	122 (96.8%)
13	157	15 (9.6%)	142	3 (2.1%)	139 (97.9%)
14	104	20 (19.2%)	84	1 (1.2%)	83 (98.8%)
15	9	1 (11.1%)	8	—	8 (100.0%)
16					
Totals	2,042	298 (14.6%)	1,744	99 (5.7%)	1,645 (94.3%)

Re-examinations

TABLE E 11

Defects for which Re-examined	For treat- ment	For obser- vation	Cured	Totals
Skin	63	261	264	588
Eyes (a) vision	1,296	5,640	1,178	8,114
(b) squint	78	569	35	682
(c) other	26	65	39	130
Ears (a) hearing	503	571	377	1,451
(b) otitis media	14	42	36	92
(c) other	57	60	47	164
Nose and throat	165	1,089	1,064	2,318
Speech	87	414	280	781
Cervical glands	9	87	31	127
Heart and circulation	53	382	177	612
Lungs (a)	62	407	298	767
(b) pulmonary tuberculosis	1	3	2	6
Development	68	310	197	575
Orthopaedic (a) posture	13	47	44	104
(b) feet	48	250	267	565
(c) other	11	105	68	184
Nervous system (a) epilepsy	9	49	13	71
(b) other	15	32	18	65
Psychological (a) development	62	402	90	554
(b) stability	28	159	68	255
Tuberculosis—non-pulmonary	—	4	2	6
Other defects	84	280	260	624
Totals	2,752	11,228	4,855	18,835

18,835 defects in 14,445 children (primary 9,813 and secondary 4,632)

Clinic Examinations

TABLE E 12

Reason for examination	Number of examinations	Per cent
Skin	781	4.5
Eyes (a) vision	295	1.7
(b) squint	56	0.3
(c) other	131	0.8
Ears (a) hearing	1,764	10.2
(b) otitis media	221	1.3
(c) other	234	1.4
Nose and throat	458	2.7
Speech	81	0.5
Cervical glands	13	0.08
Heart and circulation	235	1.4
Lungs (a)	488	2.8
(b) pulmonary tuberculosis	4	0.1
Development	154	0.9
Orthopaedic (a) posture	12	0.07
(b) feet	143	0.8
(c) other	119	0.7
Nervous system (a) epilepsy	25	0.1
(b) development	49	0.3
Psychological (a) development	587	3.4
(b) stability	265	1.5
Tuberculosis non-pulmonary	6	0.03
Other defects	1,851	10.7
B. C. G. vaccination	3,408	19.7
Tuberculin skin test	2,459	14.2
Pre-anaesthetic examination	3,423	19.8
Total	17,262	100.0

TABLE E 13 **Special Educational Treatment**

Handicap	At special day school		At special residential school		At normal school		At no school		At home tuition		Totals	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Blind	4	6	1	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	7	10
Partially sighted	16	12	5	3	27	22	8	2	—	—	56	39
Deaf	4	3	2	2	—	—	3	7	—	—	9	12
Partially deaf	39	24	6	3	181	145	4	1	—	—	230	173
Delicate	71	56	2	1	62	59	5	1	7	12	147	129
Educationally subnormal	353	233	23	7	1,056	595	36	24	2	—	1,470	859
Epileptic	20	17	1	1	69	62	7	4	2	1	99	85
Maladjusted	81	28	13	2	107	57	1	—	2	2	204	89
Physically handicapped	68	62	10	11	113	124	21	7	5	12	217	216
Speech defect	61	24	—	2	780	308	1	—	1	—	843	334
Total handicaps	717 1,182	465	63 98	35	2,395 3,767	1,372	88 135	47	19 46	27	3,282 5,228	1,946
Total pupils	499	352	44	26	2,215	1,257	59	32	15	26	2,832	1,693
	851		70		3,472		91		41		4,525	

5,228 handicaps in 4,525 pupils (2,832 boys, 1,693 girls). Of these 552 children have 2 handicaps, 68 have 3 handicaps, and 5 have 4 handicaps.

TABLE E 14 **Single Handicaps**

Number of children affected	Handicap
16	Blind
69	Partially sighted
16	Deaf
289	Partially deaf
228	Delicate
1,752	Educationally sub-normal
113	Epileptic
50	Maladjusted
338	Physically handicapped
1,029	Speech defect
3,900	Total

Dual Handicaps

TABLE E 15

Handicap	Blind	Partially sighted	Deaf	Partially deaf	Delicate	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Maladjusted	Physically handicapped	Speech Defect
Speech defect	—	—	—	6	—	98	—	1	8	113
Physically handicapped	—	4	3	4	2	47	2	5	75	
Maladjusted	—	—	—	2	2	196	3	209		
Epileptic	—	—	—	1	1	49	56			
E. S. N.	1	13	1	72	27	504				
Delicate	—	1	—	3	36					
Partially deaf	—	—	—	88						
Deaf	—	—	4							
Partially sighted	—	18								
Blind	1									

Showing the distribution of 1,104 handicaps among the 552 children who have two handicaps.

Multiple Handicaps

TABLE E 16

Number of children affected	Categories of handicaps coinciding			
	First	Second	Third	
3	P. sighted	P. deaf	E.S.N.	
1	P. sighted	E.S.N.	Epileptic	
1	P. sighted	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	
1	P. sighted	E.S.N.	P. handicapped	
1	P. sighted	E.S.N.	Speech defect	
1	Deaf	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	
4	P. deaf	Delicate	E.S.N.	
7	P. deaf	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	
3	P. deaf	E.S.N.	P. handicapped	
7	P. deaf	E.S.N.	Speech defect	
1	Delicate	E.S.N.	Epileptic	
4	Delicate	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	
2	Delicate	E.S.N.	Speech defect	
4	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Maladjusted	
5	E.S.N.	Epileptic	P. handicapped	
2	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Speech defect	
1	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	P. handicapped	
14	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	Speech defect	
6	E.S.N.	P. handicapped	Speech defect	
68	Total with triple handicaps			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
1	P. sighted	E.S.N.	Epileptic	P. handicapped
1	P. deaf	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	P. handicapped
1	P. deaf	E.S.N.	P. handicapped	Speech defect
1	Delicate	E.S.N.	Maladjusted	Speech defect
1	E.S.N.	Epileptic	P. handicapped	Speech defect
5	Total with quadruple handicaps			

Intelligence Quotients of E. S. N. Pupils

TABLE E 17

I.Q.	<45	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	90-	100-	110-	120+	Totals
Boys	32	15	33	43	75	70	142	171	436	282	129	33	9	1,470
Girls	15	8	28	32	54	88	102	131	229	124	40	6	2	859
Both	47	23	61	75	129	158	244	302	669	406	169	39	11	2,329

TABLE E 18

Reasons for admission	Boys	Girls	Total
Arthrogryposis	1	1	2
Cerebral palsy	17	4	21
Kernicterus	1	—	1
Osteochondrosis	1	1	2
Spina Bifida	2	1	3
Total	22	7	29

Fleming Fulton School

TABLE E 19

Reasons for admission	Boys	Girls	Total
Cerebral palsy	26	30	56
Christmas disease	1	—	1
Congenital deformities	—	3	3
Fragilitas ossium	1	—	1
Hydrocephalus	—	1	1
Kernicterus	2	—	2
Muscular dystrophy	2	1	3
Poliomyelitis	—	1	1
Spina Bifida	9	1	10
Total	41	37	78

Cedar Lodge School

TABLE E 20

Reasons for admission	Boys	Girls	Total
Adenitis	1	—	1
Asthma	12	8	20
Bronchitis	7	4	11
Cerebral palsy	—	2	2
Cerebral tumour	1	—	1
Coeliac	2	—	2
Debility	1	1	2
Epilepsy	2	2	4
Heart disease (congenital)	2	4	6
Heart disease (rhuematic)	—	1	1
Maladjusted	1	1	2
Nephritis	—	1	1
Poliomyelitis	1	—	1
Rheumatic arthritis	—	1	1
Number admitted during 1965	30	24	54
Number discharged during 1965	39	19	58
Average duration of stay in months	41	23	32
Total on roll at 31st December, 1965	93	75	168

TABLE E 21

Ultra-violet Light Treatment	2,840	
Physiotherapy:		
Children treated	968	
Total attendances	11,382	
Cases discharged	305	
Waiting list	—	
Speech Therapy:		
Total attendances	7,213	
Audiometry:		
Children sweep tested at school	8,195	
Children failing sweep test	1,480	(18.1%)
Children failing individual test	1,223	(14.9%)
Other children individually tested	3,473	
Children referred to specialist	119	
Cleanliness:		
Children inspected	92,096	
Children found to have nits	4,063	(4.4%)
Children found to have vermin	1,267	(1.4%)
Children cleansed at clinics	2,840	
B.C.G. Vaccinations:		
Vaccinations at School Clinics	3,408	
Vaccinations by other authorities	1,744	
Children tuberculin tested at school	3,292	
Children showing positive reaction	376	(11.4%)
Children showing negative reaction	2,916	(88.6%)
Vaccinated children retested—positive	1,645	(94.3%)
Vaccinated children retested—negative	99	(5.7%)
Nurses' Home Visits	11,168	
Nurses' School Visits (other than routine inspections)	1,534	
Medical Officers' Visits	161	
Eye Specialist:		
Children retracted	4,823	
Children given post-mydriatic examination	2,520	
Children examined for other eye conditons	902	
Children referred for orthoptic treatment	112	
Medical Specialist:		
Children examined at school clinics	—	
Children examined at special schools	172	
General Anaesthetics	3,423	
Education Act Sections 32 and 53:		
Children reported to N.I. Hospitals Authority (Section 32 'A')	8	
Children reported to Welfare Authority (Section 32 'B')	70	
Children reported to N.I. Hospitals Authority (Section 53)	35	
Youth Employment:		
Children examined under Employment Bye-Laws	847	
Children found unfit for employment	6	
Reports to Youth Employment Service on school-leavers	111	

Dental Inspection in Schools

The policy of annual dental inspections in all primary and secondary schools and twice annual dental inspection in nursery and special schools was maintained during the year. A total of five hundred and twelve visits was involved in implementing this policy. The number of children examined was 72,873 or 92.6% of the school roll, while the number of children found to be in need of dental care was 41,186, a defective rate of 56.5%. It will be observed that the sudden fall in the defective rate from 68.6% in the year 1963 to 57.5% in 1964 has not only been maintained but slightly improved upon in 1965. Consent to dental care was given by parents of 38,068 children (92.4% of those in need of care) of which 10,531 or 27.7% elected to attend the departments' clinics, and 27,537 or 72.3% preferred to make their own arrangements. These figures show a close approximation to those of the previous year.

Attendances at Clinics

All requests for dental care following upon school dental inspection were fully met, while in addition a further 223 children received attention, making an overall total of 10,754 children treated. Compared with the previous year, this total represents a fall of 6.5% in the number of children treated and is the first adverse return since 1960. Clinic visits for periodical examination totalled 8,400 children.

Treatments

The department continued to meet all requests for treatment and, as has been the policy for many years, the emphasis was on conservation. While the filling rate per child at 2.3 and the extraction rate at 0.7 only varied fractionally from the 1964 figures, the number of general anaesthetics administered increased by 491 to 3,423. Orthodontics continue to play an important role and 335 patients were provided with appliances. This constitutes an increase of 41.5% in the number of children undergoing treatment and a satisfactory result of treatment was achieved in 101 children.

Maternity and Child Health

Activity in this section was again confined to the care of the pre school child. This proved to be another disappointing year as the number of children examined and treated remains substantially the same as in the previous year. There are, however, indications as a result of closer liaison with the maternity and child health clinics, that the year 1966 will show a more encouraging advance toward regular dental inspection and care for the pre school child.

Dental Health Education

The department was somewhat hampered in carrying out its programme in this sphere due to shortage of health visitor staff. Inspecting dental officers however continued to give brief talks during school dental inspection. There would appear to be some grounds for saying that while dental health promotion has had some impact on the standard of oral hygiene in secondary schools, the same cannot be said of the primary schools.

Interrogation of children in primary school classes has revealed that the primary reason for tooth brushing is not fully understood, most children believing that this is merely an exercise to keep the teeth clean, instead of an exercise to safeguard the health of the teeth. This is a point which must be made clear to children if tooth brushing is to be effective. A further point requiring thought and correction is the attitude of some parents to natural dentition and the influence of this attitude upon the children. A typical question which a parent may ask is "why this concern to save the natural teeth; I am quite happy with my dentures?" This is not an easy question to answer without consideration of the many points involved, but it is a question which all who participate in dental health education should be prepared to answer convincingly.

General Remarks

In the year 1964 the defective rate fell from 68.6% to 57.5% and this fall has been maintained in 1965. It is appropriate therefore to comment on this achievement. The defective rate is calculated from the number of children found to be in need of dental care at school dental inspection. A comparison of the records of defective rates for individual schools for the years 1962 and 1965 reveals the following facts:

Primary Schools

The defective rate for this category of school was 74.7% in 1962 and 64.7% in 1965. A breakdown of this reduction shows that 77% of these schools had rate reductions varying between 50% and 1%, the remaining 23% of schools showing increases in the defective rate which, with the exception of six schools, were mostly marginal.

Intermediate Schools

The defective rate was 70.4% in 1962 and 56.7% in 1965. This latter rate coincides with the overall rate for 1965. All schools in this category, without exception, showed reductions varying from 45% to marginal.

Grammar Schools

The defective rate was 46% in 1962 and 31.5% in 1965. With the exception of one school, which had a slightly increased rate, all schools showed reductions in the defective rate varying between 65% and 12%.

It will be seen from these figures that while all categories of schools have contributed to the reduced rate, the grammar schools have clearly demonstrated the greatest awareness of the importance of dental health. The department has in recent years endeavoured to educate children to a greater awareness of the need for care of the teeth and regular visits to the dentist and it is not unreasonable to assume that the reduced rate is to some extent due to the department's efforts. It is difficult however to say at the present stage whether the reduced rate is due to less caries, to more regular attendance for treatment or possibly a combination of both. Only subsequent surveys can determine this point. Whatever the reason, it is safe to assume that children on the whole are taking a greater interest in their teeth, and hope must therefore arise that, in time, a reduction in the caries rate may follow.

In conclusion may I once again express my appreciation of the generous measure of co-operation which I have received from both the medical and dental sections and not least the principals and teachers for the part which they have played in the department's activities.

S. R. SHEANE, L.D.S.,

Chief Dental Officer.

TABLE F 1**Dental Inspection**

Participating Schools		*Special	*Nursery	Non Participating	Pre School
Total on school rolls	78,721	1,038	393	2,009	—
Total inspected	72,873	1,641	577	1,962	525
Age groups 5 to 7	18,657	—	—	—	—
Other age groups	54,216	—	—	—	—
Total defective	41,186	812	200	614	414
Defective percentage	56.5	49.5	34.7	31.3	78.8
Consenting to treatment	38,068	714	173	—	414
By Health Authority	10,531	353	71	—	414
By own dentist	27,537	361	102	—	—
Appointments issued	10,531	353	71	—	414
Inspection sessions	512	18	11	—	—
Clinic inspections	8,400	—	—	—	166

* Inspected twice annually: figures extracted from participating schools totals.

TABLE F 2**Dental Treatments**

Participating Schools		*Special	*Nursery	Pre School	Totals
Extractions					
Temporary teeth	5,250	97	10	485	5,735
Permanent teeth	1,903	119	—	—	1,903
Total	7,153	216	10	485	7,638
Anaesthetics					
General	3,423	76	6	259	3,682
Local	2,903	44	—	8	2,911
Total	6,326	120	6	267	6,593
Fillings					
Temporary teeth	6,991	57	85	667	7,658
Permanent teeth	18,181	441	—	—	18,181
Total	25,172	498	85	667	25,839
Root canal therapy	32	—	—	—	32
Crowns	8	—	—	—	8
Gingevectomy	1	—	—	—	1
Scaling and polishing	1,740	53	10	49	1,789
Dressings	1,454	28	3	85	1,539
Other operations	745	15	4	33	778
X-Ray films taken	747	8	—	3	750
Patients provided with dentures	29	1	—	—	29
Total treatments	43,407	939	118	1,589	44,996
Individuals treated	10,754	281	41	394	11,148
Total treatment courses	10,937	175	34	361	11,298
Total treatment visits	26,371	565	76	1,158	27,529
Total treatment sessions	4,530	—	—	—	4,530
Orthodontics:					
Patients provided with appliances	335	5	—	—	335
Total appliances provided	448	7	—	—	448
Total treatments completed	101	1	—	—	101
Total treatments suspended	31	3	—	—	31
Total treatment visits	3,732	47	—	—	3,732
Total sessions	392	—	—	—	392

* Figures extracted from participating schools totals.

TABLE F 3

Clinic Accommodation	
North Belfast	{ Mountcollyer Street Lincoln Avenue
South Belfast	Academy Street
East Belfast	Cherryville Street
West Belfast	Cupar Street
Mobile Clinics	Nil

TABLE F 4

Staff Complement	
Chief Dental Officer	1
Clinic Dental Officers	4
Dental Officers (full-time)	8
Dental Officers (part-time)	5
Total (expressed as full-time equivalent)	15.1
Anaesthetists	5
Professional staff was fully supported by Dental Surgery Assistants acting in both surgical and administrative capacities.	

INDEX

	Page
Abattoir: Report of City Veterinarian	73-75
After Care	84
Air Pollution	20, 27-31, 45
Aliens, Medical Inspection of, at Port	38
Ante Natal Clinics and attendances at	77
Area of City	6
Audiometry, School Children	102
Bakehouses	48
B.C.G. Vaccination	86, 87, 96
Betting and Lotteries Act (N.I.), 1957	49
Births	
— : and Birth Rate	6, 76
— : Rates and natural increase, 1890-1964 (Table)	14
— : Notification	76
Blind Children	98-100
Bovine Cysticercosis	74, 75
Bread Shops	48, 49
Bronchitis, Deaths from	12, 81
Burial Grounds	26
Butchers' Shops, Registration of	63
Cafes; Conditions on inspection	64
Cancer; Deaths from; by sex and site	15
Cancer; Prevention of	8
Canteens, non-industrial; Conditions on inspection	64
Chief Public Health Inspector's Report	19-71
Child Health Centres and attendances at	77, 78
Chiropody Services	84
Cinemas and Theatres	25
Clean Air Act, 1964	27
Cleanliness of School Children	102
Coconut, Dessicated	57
Colour Vision, School Children	96
Communicable Diseases	6, 18, 79
— : Deaths and Death Rate	6, 16
— : Notifications 1900-1965 (Table)	17
Confectionery, frozen	57
Conversion Schemes	23
Crew's spaces, Hygiene of	42
Dance Halls	26
Deaf Children	98-100
Deaths	
— : and Death Rate	6, 14
— : Cancer, by sex and site (Table)	15
— : Causes at different age periods (Table)	10, 11
— : Communicable Diseases	6, 16
— : Communicable Diseases, 1890-1965 (Table)	16
— : Principal causes in order of importance	12
— : Rates and percentage of total deaths by age groups (Table)	12
— : Trend of mortality from 1910 (Table)	13
— : Infants under one year of age	6, 76, 82
— : Infants under one year of age from certain causes (Table)	81
Defects discovered at routine medical inspections	86, 93-94
Delicate Children	98-100
Dental	
— : Attendances at clinics	103
— : Chief Dental Officer's general remarks	103, 104
— : Chief Dental Officer's Report	103-106
— : Inspection in schools	103, 104
— : Inspection in non-participating schools	105
— : Staff complement and Clinic accommodation (Tables)	105
— : Treatment in clinics	106
Deratting of Ships	42
Diphtheria	
— : Deaths from	6, 16
— : Immunisation	18
Disinfection	68-69
Drain Tests	26
Dumping of Rubbish	26
Dust bins, provision of	25
Dysentery	16-18

	Page
Educationally Sub-normal children	98-100
Egg, Egg Powder and Egg Albumen, imported	57
Enteritis and Diarrhoea : Deaths from	16
Epileptic Children	98-100
Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913	51
Factories Acts (N.I.) 1938 to 1959; Administration of Food	45-48
— : and Drugs; general	52-66
— : and Drugs; samples analysed	44, 52-54
— : adulterated; legal proceedings	54
— : imported	44
— : inspection by Port Sanitary Officers	44-45
— : poisoning	17, 18
— : premises: Inspection of	60-66
— : unfit	45, 57-59
Food Hygiene Regulations	19, 63-66
Fried Fish premises, Registration of	65
Frozen Confectionery	57
Fruit, Imported	57
Fumigation of Ships	42
Gastro-Enteritis, deaths from	16
General Observations by M.O.H	7-9
Hairdressers Act (N.I.), 1939	26
Handicaps, Multiple	99-100
Handicapped Pupils	87, 88, 98-100
Head Cleansing; School children	102
Health Committee, 1965	3
Health Visiting; Maternity and Child Health Division	76, 77
Height of school children (Tables)	90, 91
Home Nursing Service	84
Homes, Mother and Baby (Table)	78
Ice-Cream,	59, 60
Immunisation	18
Improvement Grants	23
Infant Mortality	6, 12, 13, 76, 81, 83
— : age groups (Table)	82
— : causes and sex (Table)	82
Influenza, Deaths from	6
Insects other than Mosquitoes; Infestation by Inspections	68
— : Cleanliness of School Children	102
— : Routine Medical, of School Children	86, 90
Land Drainage	20
Legal Proceedings taken under various Acts, Analysis of (Table)	70, 71
Licensed Premises and Bottling Stores, conditions discovered	65
Lincoln Avenue Clinic	9, 89
Lodging Houses: Common	27
Maladjusted Children	98-100
Marine Stores	51, 52
Marriages and Marriage Rate	6
Maternal Mortality	6, 76, 83
Maternal Mortality; Rate according to cause of death (Table)	83
Maternity and Child Health Division; Report by Senior Medical Officer	76-84
Maternity Medical Services	80
Measles	6
Meat Inspection: City Veterinarian's Report	73-75
Meat: transport of	75
Merchandise Marks Acts 1887/1953	57
Methyl Bromide fumigation	68
Midwives	79, 80
Milk Control	55, 56

	<i>Page</i>
Milk; Bacteriological Examination of	55, 56
Mineral Waters	21, 57
Mosquito Control	68
Mother and Baby Homes (Table)	78
Neo-Natal Deaths (under one month)	6, 76, 83
Non-Industrial Premises	49
Nurseries; Residential	79
Nuisances; under Public Health Acts	23-25
Nursing Homes; Registration of	80
Nursery Schools, Centres and Special Schools	101
Nutrition of School Children	92
Offensive Trades	26
Office Accommodation, Inspection of	49
Outworkers Premises	47
Parents at Medical Inspections	89
Partially Deaf Children	98-100
Partially sighted Children	98-100
Perinatal Mortality	6, 76
Pests Control	66-68
Pharmacy and Poisons Act (N.I.) 1955	50
Physically Handicapped Children	98-100
Planning Proposals	20
Poliomyelitis	18
Poliomyelitis Immunisation	18
Population	6
Population; Table showing population from 1890-1964	14
Port; Amount of Shipping entering during the year	35
— : Character of Trade	36
— : Sanitary Authority; Report	32-45
Poultry Inspection	19
Public Health Inspectors; Staff position	19
Puerperal Pyrexia; Notification of	79
Pupils, Handicapped	98-100
Rag Flock Act, 1911	50
Rainfall	72
Re-examination of School Children	97
Refuse Collection and Disposal	20
Rents and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Acts (N.I.), 1920-1961	23
Restaurants; Conditions on Inspection	64
Rivers	20, 27
Rodents, Measures against at Port	41, 42
Sanitary Section: Report of Chief Public Health Inspector	19-71
Sanitary Conveniences, Public	26
Scabies	69
Scarlet Fever : Deaths from	6
School	26
— : Buildings; Sanitary Inspection of	26
School Health Division: Report of Senior Medical Officer	85-106
Schools:	
— : Grant-aided	85, 89
— : Special	98, 101
— : Average Heights and weights	86, 90, 91
— : Clinic Examinations	97
— : Defects discovered at Medical Inspection	86, 93, 94
— : Educationally Sub-normal	98-100
— : Nutrition	92
School Children:	
— : Re-examination group	97
— : Routine Medical Inspection	86, 93, 94
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	19, 22
Shellfish	44
Shops Act (N.I.) 1946; Inspections under	50, 51
Slum Clearance and Redevelopment	22
Smoke Abatement	20, 27-31, 45

INDEX—Continued

	Page
Snack Bars; Conditions on Inspection	64
Speech Defects	98-100
Speech Therapy	102
Stables	26
Staff; At 1st August, 1966	4, 5
Statistics, Comparative:—for Certain Counties and County Boroughs	12
Statistics, Comparative: Belfast, N. Ireland, England, Wales, etc.	13
Statistics, Summary of, 1965	6
Still Births.. .. .	6
Sweetmilk Sampling; Particulars of	56
Swimming Baths	22
Tipping Grounds	27
Training of Public Health Inspectors	19
Tuberculin Tests, School Children	86, 87, 96
Tuberculosis, Notifications	18
Tuberculosis, Respiratory System: Deaths and Death Rate	6
Typhoid Fever	16-18
Ultra-violet Light Therapy	102
Unfit Houses	22
Vaccination	18
Verminous Persons	69
Vision, Colour, in School Children	96
Visual Acuity, School Children	95
Vital Statistics, Summary of	6
Water Closets; Flushing By-Laws	25
Water Supplies	21, 38
Weights of School Children	90, 91
Whooping Cough	6

